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NOT CONQUEST BUT DEFENSE.

Explanation of the Proposed Anglo-Egyptian Expedition.

AN EXTENSIVE UNDERTAKING.

Approved by Conservatives and Fiercely Opposed by Radicals-Other Matters of Interest in London-Venezuela Blue Book.

London, March 14.—The Anglo-Egyptian expedition has the unstinted approval of the Conservatives and Liberal-Unionists, the hesitating support of the Liberals and the fierce opposition of the Radicals. A statement relative to the matter will be made in the House of Commons on Monday by the Rt. Hon. George Curzon, Parliamentary Secretary for the foreign office, and will lead to the warmest debate of the session, which will be followed by every device of obstruction.

In gleaning from official opinion, it is found that the line of defense of the government will be a denial that the expedition aims at a reconquest of any part of the Soudan, and a statement that the British troops will only be employed to guard the line to Wady Hafa, while the Egyptian troops advance to Old Dongola, making their headquarts at El Ordeh (New Dongola). It is stated this afternoon that the Egyptian troops will not go beyond Old Dongola. Hence, not conquest, will be the substate of the government's explanations.

Assurances of this sort will relieve nobody. According to Cairo advices 12,000 Egyptian troops who will take part in the expedition will begin the advance immediately. Part of them will march along the Nile, while the others will proceed in light draught steamers up the river which is now so low that many places camel transportation will be largely used. Field Marshal Lord Wolseley and Gen. Kitchener do not seem to place much trust in the Egyptian troops. It is not expected that the Dervishes will make a stand at El Ordeh, but in case of fighting the British troops will be ready to support the Egyptians.

A Big Undertaking.

With a view to giving this sort of a railway will be constructed for 3 miles southward from Wadyhalafa. River steamers, armed with guns, will be stationed between the point where a railway will terminate and El Ordeh. The Nile at this point where the railway will terminate and El Ordeh. The Nile at this part of its course is navigable for light draught steamers for the greater part of the year. The British officers if the real designs of the government are carried out, will advance in force up the Nile in August. A contingent of the Indian army, chiefly Sikhs and Gurkas, will be likely to be landed at Suakim to operate in conjunction with the Anglo-Egyptian forces and march to Berber. The London papers have arranged to send special correspondents with the expedition. It is generally conceded that the campaign will be a big undertaking, though the government is reluctant to disclose the whole scheme.

Simultaneously with the Dongola expedition a Belgian-Congo Free State force, led by Baron Dhanis, will attack the Dervishes on the upper Nile. Acting with the consent of the British foreign office, Baron Dhanis has recruited at Lagos, 600 Houssas, who have been drilled by British officers. These blacks, who are splendid fighters, and who will go wherever they are led without fear of danger, will join the Belgian and Congo Free State force. The Congo Free State has chartered 30 steamers which will convey the expedition as far as poss up the Congo river.

Krueger a Puzzle.

President Krueger of the South African republic told his latest interviewer, the editor of South Africa, that he would go to London as soon as he had adjusted matters with his government. The Volksstein of Pretoria, the accredited organ of the Boer government, vehemently opposes President Krueger's acceptance of Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's invitation to visit London to discuss the Transvaal affair. "The English," says The Volksstein, "have a sincere desire to get President Kruger to London in order to show Europe that the Transvaal is a vassal state of Great Britain." The journey, it adds, will humiliate the President, and will make him appear, not as a ruler to carry out the wishes of the Transvaal, but as a fool of Downing street. The fact that President Krueger continues to smile English officialdom. While seeming to be all frankness and friendliness, the advices report him to be secretly carrying his elaborate operations to arm the Transvaal. It is a matter of the greatest uneasiness here that small groups of Germans, who are understood to be veterans, are systematically imported into the Transvaal. The artillery strength of the republic has been greatly increased and there are now a number of red German officers attached to that branch of the service.

Venezuela Blue Book.

The Venezuela blue book issued last week by the government gets scant respect on any side. The Speaker still cannot suppose that the blue book is all that Great Britain intends to place before the Washington commission, the government, it adds, has been met with lamentable inefficiency. The country has to put up with a real humiliation the blame will rest with officials of Downing street.

The St. James Gazette says that the reply made in the House of Commons last night by Sir Richard Webster, Attorney General, in response to a question asked by Sir E. T. Gourley, refer to the altered misquotations in the book does not vindicate the British as presented. It adds that there has been no international garbling of the evidence but that it is impossible to deny that there was carelessness in the preparation of the work. This has created the impression that the blue book is less cogent and convincing in favor of the British than it really is.

Commander Booth Tucker, who has been appointed to the command of the Salvation Army in the United States, will sail for New York in three weeks. He will be accompanied by his wife and Gen. Booth's second daughter. During at the headquarters of the army a representative of the United Press learned that there would be no change in the methods of the American army in Africa. The army will be conducted on the same lines as heretofore. Mr. Tucker will aim to consolidate the force and he looks forward with the greatest hope. He knows America somewhat having visited there once before as secretary of the army. He does not think the situation as endangering the solidarity of the salvationists.

More A. P. Breaks.

Madrid, March 14.—Much chagrin and disappointment has been caused by the inaccurate telegrams from New York circulated by Reuter's Telegram company, in reference to the action taken by the American Senate on the Cuban belligerency resolutions. From the tenor of these dispatches there was reason to believe that a conflict between Spain and the United States had been averted, the debate on the resolutions having been indefinitely postponed.

In political and financial circles much displeasure is expressed that the company above referred to should have circulated such misleading and untrue reports. The dispatches of The Central News have told the exact facts in the matter and to-day that concern made public a special message reiterating its former statements and setting forth the exact status of the resolutions. The result has been that the newspapers are again urging the government to spare no efforts to crush the rebellion. In government circles it is still believed that the storm clouds will pass away, owing to fresh assurances that have been received relative to President Cleveland's attitude towards the belligerency resolutions.

A RACING SWINDLE.

Successful Consummation of Extensive Plans.

Chicago, March 14.—One of the most extensive and successful swindles in the history of racing in the United States was perpetrated on the pool room keepers of the country to-day. The conspirators had agents in every city where gambling on racing is carried on and money was placed with a freedom which indicates that the schemers were backed with all the capital necessary to make the fraud a gigantic success. That their plays were carefully laid is evinced by the fact that money was distributed by telegraph from New Orleans and Chicago 20 hours in advance.

The last race at New Orleans was selected as the medium for the fraud. When the race was finished the news was flashed from the track all over the country that Royal Nettle had won. Soon after the bets had been paid the suspicions of the bookmakers were aroused, but it was more than an hour after the race had been won that they learned that Plug had come in first. In Chicago Royal Nettle was played heavily in every pool room in town, and it is believed that the agents of the conspirators secured from $15,000 to $18,000.

The pool room men are howling, but the loudest howlers are the ones who had tickets on Plug and tore them up after the result was announced.

The first odds from New Orleans quoted Royal Nettle at 12 to 1, and she was nibbled at by the pikers. When the second betting came in giving Nettle at 8 to 1, showing that she was being played at the track, the agents of the swindlers began putting their money on and kept it up until the horses were off. One of the large rooms here took all the money they could get, but had to cut the odds to 3 to 1 at the post. The conspirators are not known here and it is not believed that the rooms will recover a cent of the money paid.

How It Was Done.

New Orleans, March 14.—There was a fine piece of work done at the race track to-day, by which every pool room in the country was hard hit. The sixth, and last race of the day was won by Plug, but the official result was changed by the telegraph operator at the race track to read that Royal Nettle had come under the wire first. She was a 10 to 1 shot, and this deliberate falsification of the result by the operator was no doubt the consummation of a carefully laid plan by himself and confederates at various points.

It is stated by telegraph experts that the wire could not be tapped, as the wire to the race track is what is known as a duplex wire and an intermediate set of instruments could not be put in without attracting instant attention. The Western Union officials are very reticent about the matter and will not make a statement, but the above is gathered from an absolutely reliable source.

HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

Historic Jawbone Seems to be the Weapon Selected.

New York, March 14.—The heavyweight championship battle of the world is just as much in the embryo as ever. Corbett has signed articles of agreement that purported to be from the National Sporting club of London.

This organization has repudiated the articles of agreement, and sticks to its original declaration. That is that no proposition in which Corbett's name is involved will be seriously entertained until the ex-champion has withdrawn his remarks made about the National Sporting club and apologized to the members of the organization.

When asked for his views on the situation to-day, Fitzsimmons laughed and said: "The fake articles of agreement have a Sioux City flavor about them. I have the highest opinion of the gentlemen connected with the National Sporting club, and am willing to meet any man under its auspices that they consider worth offering a purse for, but Corbett, I draw the line at that man for several reasons.

"I am now several classes by myself. I am the heavyweight and middleweight champion of the world.

"I will fight any man from 158 pounds upward that honestly wishes to fight. I draw the line, however, at Corbett. I will give him a dose of his own medicine. I will not be so severe with him as he was with me, though. All I demand is that he vanquish Peter Maher. If he can and does defeat Peter Maher, and I doubt very much if he can, I will take him on at once.

"When he refused to fight me and practically put Maher up in his place it is not generally known that I offered to stop him in ten rounds. This, however, is the case. I instructed Stuart to make a match of this kind when he came to New York to try and get Corbett to meet me. Corbett never honestly intended to fight me, or we could have met long ago. He is afraid of me, but is now seeking to advertise himself, as an actor, at my expense.

"His idea is not to fight, but to keep himself before the public. I have driven him out of the prize ring and I will drive him off the stage before I am through with him.

"If no one lays claim to my title of champion, I may waive my conditions slightly in Corbett's favor. I may go even so far as to not insist that he defeat Maher, and get him on in a limited round contest.

"I mean to agree to stop him in ten rounds. This he knows I can do and he will no doubt meet my ultimatum with as many subterfuges and dodges as he can conceive of. The only chance he will get at my hands, unless he defeats Maher, is a limited round contest, and he can stop talking and attend to business just as well now as a year or two later."

Will Not Discuss Peace.

Rome, March 14.—The government has sent a dispatch to Gen. Baldissera, commanding the Italian troops in Africa, stating that no discussion is possible on the peace proposals of King Menelik. The Socialist deputies De Felice-Barlotti and Rosco, were liberated to-day under the amnesty granted by the King Humbert. They will appear in the chamber on Tuesday. De Felice was elected in the second district of Catania and the fourth district of Rome; Dr. Barbetta in the fifth district of Milan and Rosco in the fourth district of Palermo.

Kentucky Militia in Readiness.

Frankfort, Ky., March 14.—Col. R. H. Gaither, of Harrodsburg, Colonel commanding the Second regiment, was wired to come here to-day and was closeted with Gov. Bradley for several hours this afternoon. It is quietly whispered that Col. Gaither is under orders to hold himself in readiness to assume command of a company of the Second regiment, at short notice Monday, should the indications justify a report to the militia.

ATROCITIES OF THE SPANIARD.

Butcheries in Cuba Worthy of the Unspeakable Turk.

MURDERS WITHOUT A PRETEXT.

Defenseless Non-Combatants Killed in the Most Barbarous Manner-An Inhuman Governor Appointed by Weyler.

Tampa, Fla., March 14.—The following letter addressed to the American Press has been received in this city by mail from Cuba:

"If the government which unhappily rules the destinies of this unfortunate country should be true to the most rudimentary principles of justice or morality, Col. Jull, who has been recently appointed military governor of Matanzas province, should be in the galleys among criminals. It is but a short time since he was relieved by Gen. Martinez Campos of the military command at Cienfuegos as he had not only engaged none of the insurgent forces, but vented all his ferocious instinct against innocent and inoffensive peasants.

"In Yaguaramas, a small town near Cienfuegos, he arrested as suspected spies Mr. Antonio Morjon, an honest and hard working man, and Mr. Ygnacia Chapi, who is well advanced in years, and almost blind. Not being able to prove the charge against them, as they were innocent, he ordered Maj. Moreno of the Barcelona batallion, doing garrison duty at Yaguaramas to kill them with machetes, and have them buried immediately. Maj. Moreno answered that he was a gentleman, who had come to fight for the integrity of his country, and not to commit murder. This displeased the Colonel, but unfortunately a volunteer surgeon with six soldiers, were willing to execute the order of the Colonel and Morjan and Chapi were murdered without pity.

Murdered Without Pity.

"The order of Jull was executed in the most cruel manner. It horrifies to even think of it. Mr. Chapi, who knew the ways of Col Jull on being awakened at 3 o'clock in the morning and notified by the volunteer chief of the guard that he and Marjan had to go out, suspected what was to come, and told his companion to cry out for help as soon as they would be taken out of the fort. They did so, but those who were to execute the order of Jull, were neither moved nor weakened in their purpose; on the contrary, at the first screams of Chapi and Morjan they threw a lasso over their heads and pulled them till in a few moments they fell to the ground choked to death. They were dragged on the earth without pity to the place where they were buried. All this bloody scene was witnessed by Jull from a short distance. Providence has not willed that so much iniquity should remain hidden forever. In the hurry the grave where there two innocent men were buried was not dug deep enough and part of the rope with which they were choked remained outside. A neighbor looking for a lost cow saw the rope, took hold of it, and on pulling disinterred the head of one of the victims. He was terror-stricken, and immediately gave notice to the guardia civil and the judge. These authorities soon found out that the men had been killed by order of Col. Jull, and therefore proceedings were suspended.

"The neighbors and all the military authorities know everything that has been related here, but such is the state of affairs on this island that Gen. Weyler has had no objection to appointing his monster military governor of Matanzas.

"Such deeds as enumerated are common. The people of the town of Matanzas, with Jull as governor and Arotas at the head of a column, will suffer the consequences of their pernicious and bloody instinct.

Another Instance.

"That the readers may know in part who Gen. Arotas is, I will relate what has happened in the Mercedes estate, near Colon. It having come to his knowledge that a small body of rebels were encamped on the sugar estate of Mercedes, of Mr. Carrillo, Gen. Arotas went to engage them, but the rebels, who were few in number, retreated. Much vexed at not being able to discharge one shot at them, he made prisoners of three workmen who were out in the field herding the animals of the estate, and, without any formality of trial, shot them. When the bodies were taken to the Central they were recognized and, to cover his responsibility somewhat, Gen. Arotas said that when he challenged them they ran off and, at the first discharge of musketry, they fell dead.

"It seems impossible that being so near the United States, so near the country so free, cultured and generous, innocent people can be butchered with impunity. Not even in Armenia happens what is being witnessed in Cuba. The history of the Spanish dominion in this unfortunate island is a history of crimes."

THE GREAT CHESS MATCH.

America Won by a Score of 4½ to 3½ Games.

New York, March 14.—The international chess match between Great Britain and Ireland and the United States of America was finished to-day and America won by four and a half to three and a half games. The proceedings to-day were similar to those of yesterday, the moves being made pretty rapidly. The spectators, numbering upward of 1,000, enjoyed the match thoroughly, and at the conclusion there was a cheer such as has never been heard before at a chess match. The total score is as follows:

America, 4½; Great Britain, 3½.

Details of the Play.

Pillsbury, who had a lost game right along to-day, fought on gamely, but had finally to resign after 60 moves.

Schowalter beat Burn in capital style after 64 moves.

Bird went down before Burille after 41 moves, the former being pretty trapped.

Barry disposed of Tinsley in beautiful style after 37 moves.

The games between Hyems, Locock, Hodges and Mills and Delmar and Atkins were drawn after 41, 49 and 41 moves respectively.

Jackson brilliantly outplayed Baird and won after 32 moves.

STRIKING CHICAGO TAILORS

Determined to Cripple the Ready Made Clothing Trade.

Chicago, March 14.—The cutters, trimmers and tailors to-day extended their strike to include the wholesale clothing houses, where union men have been employed. The order was issued after a meeting of the executive committee of the cutters union and 150 cutters left work as a measure of assistance to their striking fellow workers, although having no grievance against their employers. The original strikers now claim there is not a union cutter at work in Chicago, except in the custom tailors' shops. The strike leaders are determined to cripple the ready made clothing trade, to-day's walkout being the finishing touch in that line.

The strikers expect a speedy surrender of the manufacturers who are fighting the cutters, when they realize the result of having been 15,000 and 25,000 tailors idle. The manufacturers claim to have between 200 and 250 non-union cutters at work for them, while the strikers say there are less than 60. It was announced that 30 non-union cutters left New York last night to go to work here. The manufacturers claim the tailors are not on a sympathetic strike, but are striking against the contractors for higher wages on each garment, and that if the contractors cannot get the work done here, they will send it to Cincinnati, Cleveland and Milwaukee shops.

"GOD'S AMERICAN VOLUNTEERS."

The Name of Ballington Booth's New Organization.

New York, March 14.—"God's American Volunteers," is the name of Commander Ballington Booth's new organization of seceders from the Salvation Army. The name was decided on to-day and announced to the newspaper reporters by Commander Booth himself at his headquarters in the Bible house. A standard has also been designed for the G. A. V. Commander Booth said: "We have decided to call the new organization 'God's American Volunteers,' and the symbolic letters will be G. A. V. The standard of God's American Volunteers will be a white field, emblematic of purity, and in the center a single large, blue star typical of truth. Centrally placed within the radius of the star is a white cross emblematical of sacrifice for others. Above the star is the motto, 'The Lord My Banner,' while below it are the words, 'Post No. 1.' In the upper corner, next to the staff is an oblong blue field showing 45 white stars, representing the 45 States of the Union. The star will be surmounted by a golden eagle. God grant that the principles of truth represented by the standard will prevail for all time."

Large Presidential Reception.

Washington, March 14.—The President shook hands with 500 people in the east room of the White House to-day, the largest crowd that has attended his public receptions since they were renewed. Previous to going to the East room Mr. Cleveland received Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould and a party of friends, who are returning from Florida. John Hare, the English actor, who is appearing in Washington this week, also paid his respects to Mr. Cleveland's office. He was introduced by Thomas Nelson Page.

Cherokee Bill Must Hang.

Washington, March 14.—Crawford Goldsby, otherwise Cherokee Bill, the notorious Indian Territory outlaw, must hang on Tuesday next. President Cleveland to-day denied Goldsby's application for clemency. "I have examined this application fully," he says, "and find insufficient reason for commuting the sentence of the court or delaying its execution. The clerk of pardons will immediately notify the officers at Fort Smith that the judgment of the court must be carried out."

Approved by the President.

Washington, March 14.—The President has approved the act authorizing the construction of a bridge over the Missouri river at or near Chamberlain, S. D., the act making seven years unexplained absence proof of death in pension cases; the act to incorporate the supreme council of the thirty-third degree of Scottish Rite Masonry for the Southern jurisdiction of the United States and the act authorizing the distribution of World's Fair medals and diplomas.

Instructed for McKinley.

Columbus, O., March 14.—Congressman L. J. Fenton was nominated for Congress by the Republican Congressional convention at Portsmouth to-day and Delegates to the national Republican convention were chosen. They were instructed to support McKinley.

McKinley and Morton.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 14.—The Republican convention resulted in the selection of McKinley delegates from the Thirty-third district. The Thirty-second district convention was in favor of Morton, but a resolution was adopted instructing the delegates to support McKinley as second choice.

Solid for Reed.

Providence, R. I., March 14.—The Republican machine leaders in this State have selected a delegation of eight to the national convention, headed by ex-Mayor Olney of Providence, and all are solid for Speaker Reed for President.

Mark Twain Much Better.

London, March 14.—A later dispatch from Bombay says that the condition of Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) is so much improved that he expects to be able to resume his lecturing tour by the 15th inst. He will start for Africa on the first of April.

For Ex-Governor Pattison.

Bedford, Pa., March 14.—The Democratic county committee to-day elected four delegates to the State convention and instructed them to support ex-Gov. Robert E. Pattison for the Presidential nomination. Resolutions eulogizing President Cleveland and his administration were passed.

The Cumberland county Democratic convention has elected five delegates to the State convention and ex-Gov. Pattison was indorsed for the Presidential nomination.

Major Hilton and Ballington Booth.

Washington, March 14.—Negotiations have been set on foot looking to the selection of Ballington Booth to take charge of the National Gospel Union mission, which has its headquarters in this city. Major Hilton, the national organizer of the mission, is in communication with Mr. Booth and as the work of the mission is so nearly in the line of work the Booths have mapped out for themselves, the supporters of the mission believe that his acceptance of the place would result in good.

THE I. A. W.

It Is Being Reorganized in Colorado for Better Work.

Mr. George L. McCarthy of Denver, State consul of the League of American Wheelmen, is in the city with the object of working up a greater interest in the league here. The league, as is well known, is a combined effort for the betterment and protection of wheelmen and women throughout the country. It is very broad in its plans and has been a great power in shaping legislation for good roads, etc. In this State it has never been very well organized, but through the activity of Mr. McCarthy and Mr. Charles Wilmott Dawson of this city it has recently taken new life and now has 700 members in Colorado. By the middle of the summer it will have not less than 2,000. Enough of the Pike's Peak roadsters have signified their intention of becoming members to make that club a league club. All other wheelmen are invited to become members.

Mr. McCarthy is arranging to issue a bulletin weekly giving to newspapers news of the wheeling events of the State. Mr. Henry Tamm has consented to take the local consulship and will push the league here. A new road book has been issued which members can have by showing their cards to Mr. Dawson. It will be found very valuable as a guide, while traveling and especially as showing the hotels that give L. A. W. rates. The L. A. W. members have a great many privileges that more than pays the fee for admission.

Ex-Senator Francis Hendricks, an ex-United States Senator Frank Hiscock, were elected delegates by the convention for the 27th Congressional district held in Syracuse, N. Y., to attend the Republican convention at St. Louis.

MACEO AGAIN IN HAVANA PROVINCE

Spanish Troops Powerless to Prevent His Entrance.

FACTS AS TO THE SUGAR CROP.

Almost No Grinding in Any of the Provinces-Shortage Will Amount to Over 87 Per Cent-Tobacco Crop in Similar Condition.

(From a Staff Correspondent of the United Press.)

Havana, March 14.—(Via Key West, Fla., March 14.)—Wednesday Gomez and Maceo, who were in the province of Matanzas, separated, Gomez remaining in the vicinity of Jovellanos, while Maceo moved west. The government troops directed attention to Maceo, who showed a tendency to retreat towards Havana. The columns commanded by Gens. Bernal and Prats, Cols. Vicuna and Incian, Tort and Molina and the Almanza batallion formed a combination to encircle Maceo and prevent his entrance into Havana province. The official announcement was made at the palace Thursday of the combination of the seven columns. The result was anxiously waited. Yesterday the government announced that Maceo declined an engagement and entered Havana province.

From other sources it is learned that Maceo discovered the combination and with Lacret and Bandera forces numbering over 10,000, fell upon the Almanza batallion which happened to be a raw one, recently arrived from Spain, broke it to pieces, rode over the remains and crossed the Havana line, leaving the government combination in the rear. Maceo passed south of Guinez and struck the railroad north of Batabano, removed the track and telegraph wires and caused consternation in the block houses along the strong line. In the vicinity of Pozo Redondo he burned two bridges and was last reported going in the direction of Pinar Del Rio line.

Gen. Weyler is very angry over the failure of the columns to prevent Maceo's return, and especially since he had just proclaimed the province free of insurgents. The government troops are now being rushed west in pursuit of Maceo, and the strong line is again being strengthened. There is no improvement in the situation in the other provinces. The Spanish hold three towns in the western provinces, Pinar Del Rio, Candelaria and Artemasia.

In Matanzas many thousand acres of cane have been burned in the last ten days, railroads destroyed and towns attacked. There have been encounters daily, and the rebels are more numerous than ever. The same is true of Santa Clara and Santiago provinces. Gen. Weyler's recent decrees are being rigidly enforced, causing panic in many sections.

Walter Grant Dygnart, the American arrested and supposed to be the rebel leader El Inglesito, is still in jail at Guines. It is a case of mistaken identity. Quintana, the American citizen taken at Guito, has not yet been released. The government investigation of the massacre has been dropped. The truth of the story published in the States has not been denied. Marquies de Cervora, who sent out the column which committed the atrocities, was confirmed Alcadle of Mariano last Thursday.

So many conflicting statements as to this year's sugar crop in Cuba have been published either at the instance of the Spanish government or other interested parties, it is well that the facts should be known. It is now the middle of the grinding season, and in the great sugar producing provinces of Manzanas and Havana not one estate is grinding. In Santa Clara province, which is next to Havana in quantity of output, one estate alone, is grinding. In Pinar Del Rio none are grinding. In the eastern district very few estates are grinding under great difficulties. In Havana province the Toledo estate has finished grinding. No others dare begin. The same is true in Matanzas. The wet season will soon be on. Estates have been ordered by Gen. Weyler to grind. It is impossible for them to comply.

The probable shortage of the crop this year will therefore be 873,000 tons or over 87 per cent. of a normal crop.

What is true of the sugar crop is practically true of tobacco, as will be seen later. J. FRANK CLARK.

Insurgents Repulsed.

(From a Staff Correspondent of the United Press.)

Havana, March 14.—The insurgent forces under Gen. Maceo attacked Batabana in the province of Havana to-day. The garrison of the place repulsed the attack. The rebels during their retreat burned a few houses on the outskirts of the town. J. FRANK CLARK.

MRS. SLOCUM'S REPORT.

Presented at the Meeting of the Women's Educational Society.

The regular annual meeting of the Woman's Educational Society of Colorado College was held at the Coburn library yesterday afternoon. The principal business was the annual report of the president, Mrs. W. F. Slocum, of which the summary is given below. At the conclusion of Mrs. Slocum's report, Rev. Phillip Washburn delivered the formal address of the afternoon. It was an earnest plea for the work which is represented by Colorado College, the ideal that religion in its broadest sense must go hand in hand with education, and a recognition that Colorado College deserves the warm interest and enthusiasm of its friends because of its devotion to this ideal.

"From one point of view it seems that there is little for your president to state in the brief report that is to be presented to you to-day, inasmuch as we have no new phase of work to record; but there has been an enlargement of our work of the previous years, so marked in character that we are glad to emphasize it and, to take encouragement from it in beginning our eighth year of work as a society.

"Our work has grown to be a very personal one; in its relation to the students of Colorado College—for whose good it was organized—it has entered into the individual lives of the students to a far greater degree than ever before, and as this is the most important work it aims to do, we have reason to be glad in reviewing the work of the year.

"At present over one-fourth of the students in the academy and college are supporting themselves either wholly or in part, and many of these are strangers to the place and need to be helped in securing work. Often many of the most earnest students need loans of money and this need is met by our membership fees. We have rules to govern the loans we make, giving these only by advice of the faculty and then to students who had been here at least a year; no interest is charged while the student is here and only 4 per cent. after connection with the college is severed. It will be seen that our loan fund is thus available over and over again, each dollar that is loaned from it to one student, coming back in time to serve as a loan to another. The students do not avail themselves of this fund until it becomes necessary for them to do so and I want to emphasize our experience, which is like that of all similar organizations in that we find that those whom the faculty wish us to help are unwilling to take a loan until they feel obliged to and are most ready to consider the obligation of the loan as binding and most eager to repay it.

"The immediate burden upon the trustees is the raising of endowment funds that are imperative if the college is to continue the quality of its work to say nothing of being prepared to meet the greater demands upon it that each year brings in the greatly increased number of students. Therefore as a society we should especially like again to meet another marked need that the college has and which the trustees cannot press now because of the more important matter of endowment for which they are working; I refer to the need of another residence hall for girls which could be managed on the club plan now so successfully carried on for the young men who must reduce their living expenses to the lowest possible figure. Montgomery hall is none too large for those who can pay the board there and who do not need to follow the club plan; but from all over the State are repeated inquiries for such a house as I suggest; a number of girls are now working their way through college but the opportunities for them to do this are very few, far too few for the number of those who wish to do it because they cannot afford even the moderate board in the present hall.

"Money enough to build another hall on the campus, suitably equipped to meet the need of this class of girls would be a noble gift to the Woman's Educational Society of Colorado College. We should hold the money only long enough to build and furnish the hall and then should give it to the trustees, fully believing that they would hold no grudge against us for thus attending to their affairs, for we remember how graciously they received a like interference once before.

"Because of the greatness of our opportunity to help in some degree those who are working to send out into this State and this region those who shall be leaders in civic life in its broadest sense, we ask all who can to join us in work that we have found to be so blessed to ourselves and others as we have been privileged to do through this Woman's Educational Society of Colorado College."

LOCAL POLITICS.

Mr. Dunbar Has Consented to Run Again for Alderman.

In spite of the fact that the Republican primaries are held next Tuesday, but very little talk is heard of the coming city election and the people do not seem to be greatly interested. It looks as if the old officers will all be nominated without any great opposition. There are no new candidates to announce for those places.

In the Third ward Mr. St. John says that he will not be a candidate for alderman and Mr. Irvine has recently purchased a new home in the Second ward, so that it is said that he is out of it. The name of Mr. J. P. Madden is now talked of but it is not known whether he will run or not.

In the Fourth ward Mr. Banning says that he is not a candidate and the race will be between some of those already named.

Mr. Dunbar Petitioned.

In deference to the desire expressed in the following petition, Mr. Dunbar has consented to allow his name to be again used as candidate for alderman in the First ward:

We, the undersigned residents and property holders in the First ward having read with regret the card from Mr. Dunbar withdrawing from the aldermanic contest, and feeling that his absence from the council after five years of faithful and active service for the whole city, particularly in the water and finance departments, would be a loss to every resident and taxpayer, have requested that he reconsider his former decision and consent to the use of his name for nomination as alderman from the First ward.

Louis R. Ehrich,	Geo. Robinson,
Geo. E. Lindley,	F. M. Williams,
Gus S. Johnson,	J. A. Hayes,
F. F. Roby,	Henry LeB. Willis,
H. G. Lunt,	J. J. Hagerman,
E. W. Davis,	Thos. Hy. Edsall,
M. C. Gile,	Walter C. Frost,
Godfrey Kissell,	Asa T. Jones,
F. E. Robinson,	Chas. Thurlow,
A. Sutton,	Wm. P. Bonbright,
Ellis L. Spackman,	William Stribly,
Jno. G. Shields,	F. H. Loud.
D. Heron,	

A FINE PERFORMANCE.

The Frawley Company the Most Pleasing of the Year.

A very good audience greeted the Frawley dramatic company at the opera house last evening. Had the general public realized that such a fine performance was to be given the place would have been crowded no doubt. The play presented was "The Senator," which Mr. W. H. Crane has played so successfully for some years. It is an American comedy illustrating social, diplomatic and political life at Washington. It is not particularly strong dramatically, but holds the interest of the audience and the bits of character worked in are human enough to make it pleasing.

It was not the play that held the people, for the Frawley company could make the most dismal failure of a play something of a success; it was the actors. It is safe to say that a more thoroughly rounded company has never played in this city, and for the past few years at least we have been getting the best that the theatrical world affords. Colorado Springs audiences usually occupy the main body of the house, few companies having to play to the upper part of the building, and for this reason perhaps they have the reputation of being cold. Kid gloves do not make much noise when struck together and it is quite impossible to whistle with them in the mouth. In an experience of many years around the Colorado Springs opera house the writer has never seen a more enthusiastic demonstration than that following the third act last night. The players recognized that the audience was in harmony with them and played up to it. The Frawley company was organized in California and is making for the east. Among the members are some well known names, for instance Phosa McAllister, who was a star in Colorado fifteen years ago. The material is all of this kind down to the minor parts. The result was an even, careful performance such as the intelligent theater goer likes to pay out his money for. Why do not more managers see the advantage of it? It is hardly fair to go into personal mention. The cast was too long and it would simply require a string of adjectives in commendation. Maclyn Arbuckle as the Senator was pronounced by the audience as good as Crane.

The play was well costumed and well staged. It is to be hoped the company will return here when they will meet a crowded house.

For Naval Repairs.

Washington, March 14.—The House Committee on Naval Affairs, after hearing Naval Constructor Hichborn, has decided to allow $350,000 for repairs on the Bennington, Baltimore, Petrel, Mohican, Pensacola, Swatara, Atlanta, Ranger, Vesuvius, Miantonomah and the tugs Standish and Fortune. The item will go in the naval appropriation bill but will be made immediately available on the passage of the bill.

The Gold Reserve.

Washington, March 14.—The treasury gold reserve at the close of business today stood at $126,761,863. The withdrawals for the day were $224,000.

BLUE JAY STRIKE INVESTIGATED.

And Nothing But Some Good Prospects Discovered.

PORTLAND MINES HOISTING ORE.

Two Hundred Tons Taken Out Yesterday—Verification of the Rich Strike on Ironclad—Work at the Doctor and the Chief.

Special to The Gazette:

Cripple Creek, March 14.—Your correspondent visited the Blue Jay claim today, this being one of the properties beloiling to the Blue Jay company which has been causing so much excitement in greater stock broking circles. It was reported that a very rich strike had been made on one of the properties, but that report was not substantiated at this end of the line. The management professes to know nothing of a big strike in any of the company's properties, though it is said that the prospects are very good. The principal workings of the company are on the Blue Jay, a narrow piece of territory between the Blue Bird and Dante claims on Bull hill, where there is a perpendicular shaft 200 feet in depth. Some small amount of ore has been shipped from here at the 75-foot level. Cross cuts are now being run for the vein. Some little work is also being done on the Whippoorwill, a little farther north.

Connection was made to-day between the big Burns shaft and the old Portland workings. This took place at a depth of 500 feet below the surface, and the drift has run a distance of 1600 feet through a body of ore to make connections. The work of raising ore was started again to-day and as a starter 200 tons were brought to the surface. Two cars of ore were sent to Gillett before night.

The Ironclad Strike.

The big strike reported on the Ironclad on Ironclad hill was confirmed by a visit to the mine to-day. It was found that a very large body of low grade ore had been opened up and where it was cut it is 30 feet wide. The vein is badly broken up at the depth it has been encountered, and is mostly low grade, but there are some streaks and pockets of very rich stuff, and it is from these that the rich gold specimens were taken which were shown around town yesterday.

On the Neidyard lease, on the Grace Greenwood, on Gold hill a new shaft has been sunk to a depth of 100 feet. This is above the old shaft and is being put down to connect with an upraise being run from a cross-cut run from a drift in the old workings. Some pretty good ore has been shipped from this lease, but it is expected to do better than ever in the near future.

The Doctor lease, on the same claim has entered a good vein of ore at a depth of 125 feet. A cross cut was run for a distance of 40 feet from the bottom of the drift, and the ore body was encountered, and though the cut has been driven 10 feet further it has not run through the chute yet. A shipment of 20 tons was made to the Brodie mill to-day, and it is expected that it will run about $40 to the ton; also 25 tons to the Omaha and Grant smelter in Denver, which is estimated at $100 per ton. This lease is being operated by the Saints Leasing company.

A contract has been given by the Ida May company to sink a shaft to a depth of 100 feet on the north end of the claim. Half of the work has already been completed and a whim is now being erected to help along the work. Messrs. Conners and White have the contract.

Chief and Doctor.

On the Chief, belonging to Messrs. Cone and Robinson, the owners of the great Doctor mine, 14 men are employed. The shaft is down 80 feet and will be continued 20 feet further before drifting is commenced. An upraise is being made between the second and third levels to connect them. Ore has been shipped from this property, and as soon as the present development work is completed they will be continued as steadily as ever.

The amount of work going on at the Doctor keeps 47 men busy. Considerable work is being done in the tunnel. It is 150 feet from here to the shaft, and then the tunnel is continued for a distance of 400 feet. The vein has been followed part of the way, but is now branching to the southwest, to connect with the Chief workings, which make the tunnel 800 feet long. About 25 tons of smelting ore are shipped from the mine every day. The vein is from two to six feet wide. It is all ore and carries values that run from one to one thousand ounces of gold in every ton.

The Log Cabin claim, west of Anaconda, was sold by Messrs. Gempzer and Eyezael to-day. Denver parties are the purchasers and they paid $2,000 for the prospect.

THE ROCKET DESCENDED.

Soaring Blue Jay Has Its Wings Badly Clipped.

Denver, March 14.—The corner attempted by Brokers Randall and Royer on Blue Jay yesterday proved disastrous to the schemers and dragged in many of the outside brokers who had attempted to scalp the market. J. H. Royer failed to appear at the clearing house to-day, and 3,000 shares were sold out by the secretary of the exchange. His shortage to the clearing house was over $3,000, while to other brokers it was very much more. Because of Royer's failure Brokers Geraghty and Keithley were unable to clear and they, too, were sold out, all three being suspended. Randall evidently protected himself at the expense of his associates in the scheme. The stock dropped from 29 cents on yesterday's quotation to 4 cents to-day. This affair has created a great sensation and much indignation among the brokers who were forced to settle by giving checks instead of receiving the profits they thought awaited Randall on Monday when he must meet his futures. The Blue Jay company disown any knowledge of this conspiracy of the brokers to corner the stock. On contracts 37,000 additional shares will be issued by the company on Monday.

During the flurry of Friday Royer loaded up with 123,000 shares, most of which was on cash transactions, while Randall kept shy of cash trades and dabbled in futures.

The above dispatch bears out the statement made by The Gazette yesterday regarding the manipulation of Blue Jay. Some further news of interest concerning this matter will be found in the special Cripple Creek correspondence.

No Decision Reached.

Cincinnati, March 14.—The Jackson and Walling extradition matter was up before Judges Ewing, Smith and Cox this morning. No decision was reached, court adjourning until next Monday.

Tom O'Brien, the American bunco steerer, who murdered "Kid" Waddell, another American swindler, one year ago, in Paris, has been found guilty and sentenced to the penitentiary for life.

Daniel L. Bowersmith, long editor of the Ohio State Journal, died Saturday afternoon at the Central Insane asylum, to which he was committed a month ago.

SOME PEOPLE WANT WHITNEY

And He May Be the Democratic Nominee.

A SUPREME COURT LEAK.

Why He Is Considered Available Presidential Timber—Acceptable to Both Silver and Antisilver Adherents—Wellman Speculates.

Washington, March 14.—(Special.)—In Democratic circles there is a growing belief that notwithstanding his declination to be considered a candidate ex-Secretary William C. Whitney is likely to be the nominee of the Chicago convention. That Mr. Whitney is sincere when he says he does not want the honor every one believes, and if it comes to him it will not be through any seeking on his part. But the truth is, as most Democrats here freely admit, that the party is in a quandary about a candidate. They want a man of commanding force. They want a man who can attract the masses, and who will at the same time command the confidence of the business world. They want a man who, though sound on the question of the currency as the word sound is used by the administration school—is also measurably satisfactory to the silver element. It is claimed that Mr. Whitney is the only man who meets all these requirements. His faith in the inevitableness of international bimetallism, which is the result of a special study of the conditions in Europe, and which he has boldly announced from time to time, has attracted the attention of the free silver leaders. Many of them think international remonetization of silver is the only hope they have, and that they would do better to tie to that as a definite programme, as a policy which promises something, even if it is to be a long time coming, rather than to put all their eggs in the basket of free coinage by this country alone and have it tipped over and everything spoiled.

Mr. Whitney's Views.

In other words, Mr. Whitney's views on the silver question are satisfactory to all but the extreme silver men. He has hit upon a middle ground which is not a straddle or juggle of the question, but which impresses many thoughtful and conservative men as sound policy. He avoids both extremes. On the one side is the extremist who declares that there is but one right thought, and that his, and that every one else is wrong. Perhaps it is true that to some extent the demand for the free and independent coinage of silver in this country, without waiting for the action of any other nation, is a sort of craze. It comes in waves of feeling and prejudice. It appears strong and overwhelming now in one community and now in another, ultimately losing much of its force in all. In this it is like most similar crazes or fads. But back of it exists a conviction which cannot be derided, a feeling which cannot be swept away in an instant if ever that the appreciation of gold through the exclusive use of it as the monetary standard is making the rich richer and the poor poorer, is enhancing the value of accumulations and debts and making inexorably hard the struggle of debtors and the masses of men and women who have something to get.

With this view, to some extent mistaken though it be, the more conservative advocates of the gold standard have sympathy. If one were to take the consensus of the country as a whole, probably he would find a majority of the people convinced that an attempt to remonetize silver by the United States alone would be madness, but with a conviction equally strong that there is more or less truth in the argument about the hardships worked upon the world by the appreciation of gold in comparison with the value of labor and products.

He May Be the Man.

Mr. Whitney has come forward as the champion of this thought, and the fact that he has done so without personal ambition, and without subjecting himself to the suspicion of trying to work upon public opinion for his own advancement, vastly strengthens him in the general estimation.

The Democrats who believe that with the right candidate and platform their party may yet have a good chance to win the coming election are naturally turning to Whitney. They say he could organize such a campaign as the country has not seen in a long time. He could raise money, and every one knows it is impossible to carry on a campaign without funds. He would have the advantage of confidence. Men believe in him. I mean men of affairs and observation just as they always believe in men who have met with nothing but success. It is a sort of charm whose power is never lost. If Whitney were the nominee, hosts of men would say to themselves, "Well, it didn't look like it a few months ago, but now it does seem as if the Democrats were going to win." This is the sort of spirit a party must have if it is going to succeed, and this is the sort of a leader the Democracy needs now, if it never did before.

While Whitney has to some extent won the confidence of the free silver element, or the more moderate of their number, he has not by any means sacrificed the good opinion of the eastern wing of the party! His declaration, positive and unequivocal, against free coinage by this country alone was enough to settle the question of his safety on that score if anything were needed. From all points of view, therefore, Mr. Whitney appears to be about as near the ideal candidate as the Democracy will be able to find, and many Democrats at the national capital predict that he will be nominated. While it is true he is not a candidate, they believe he would accept if nominated. In fact, it is a theory generally held here that the man does not live who would refuse the nomination of either of the great parties for that high office, not excepting either ex-President Harrison or President Cleveland.

Not a Candidate.

Mr. Whitney's recent letter to some man in Mississippi was called out by a fear on Mr. Whitney's part that he was being represented as a silver man. This he could not endure, and not being a candidate for anything he could enjoy the luxury which is denied to most men who are candidates of expressing his opinions freely and frankly.

It is the understanding here that Mr. Whitney's name will not be presented to the convention at all. If any effort be made to do so, he will attempt to stop it. But it is also the belief that when the delegates arrive in Chicago and begin to canvass the situation they will find themselves face to face with a great problem which can be most satisfactorily solved by the nomination of Whitney.

The supreme court justices have again been disturbed by leaks. Now and then important decisions of the court leak out, greatly to the disgust of the justices. Time and again have they endeavored to ascertain where the weak point in their armor is, but without success. The income tax decision was published a few days before the court was ready to announce it from the bench, and though an investigation was ordered nothing important came of the inquiry. Some members of the court think they have the power to haul up offenders in this regard and punish them for contempt, and while there seems to be little doubt of their power most of the justices feel that it would be beneath the dignity of that bench, the greatest in the world, to do so. Still the justices are tired of having all their important decisions published before announcement, and sooner or later they may decide to take drastic measures to put a stop to the annoyance.

Will Bear Watching.

A good story is told in court circles concerning two of the latest instances of decisions leaking out to the newspapers. A week or two ago the court announced its decision on the Stanford will case and was ready on the same day to hand down its decision on the interstate commerce case. It chanced that a Chicago paper had learned what the decision was to be in the railroad case and had published it in advance with full particulars. Inasmuch as the opinion in this case had been written by Justice Brown, the members of the court naturally turned to him for an explanation. Justice Harlan, who was particularly indignant that the leak should have occurred in such an important case, affecting all the railroads in the country, obtained a copy of the Chicago paper, marked it with big blue pencil marks and sent it to Justice Brown, with the memorandum, "You had better watch your secretary." A few days later along came a San Francisco paper with the Stanford decision printed in advance and in full, and Justice Brown, not unmindful of the opportunity, secured a copy of that paper, marked it with a blue pencil, scribbled on the margin, "You had better watch your secretary," with the word "your" underscored, and sent it to Justice Harlan. Inasmuch as the opinion in the Stanford case had been written by Justice Harlan, Justice Brown naturally thought he had got even. The justices like their little jokes, and this bit of repartee afforded them much amusement.

An Important Decision.

The interstate commerce decision is a very important one. It holds that under the laws of congress a witness may be compelled to testify, and that refusal to do so under the plea of incriminating himself cannot be allowed. The law which was passed to meet this special difficulty provided that there should be no prosecution of a witness based on his own testimony. The railroads supposed the court would decide this unconstitutional, but by a division of five to four the court sustained the law. This decision will effect somewhat of a revolution in railroad circles. Heretofore the roads have been able to cut rates to favorite shippers by means of rebates and to conceal the fact from the interstate commerce commission, and thus avert successful prosecution by the simple method of refusal to testify. If neither the officials of the road nor the shippers would give evidence the commission was unable to apply the law successfully. The result was the interstate commerce law, so far as it applied to rebates and favoritism, was practically a dead letter. It could be defied with impunity. Under this decision the law can be enforced. It will be practicable to punish offenders, and instead of a mere statistical bureau the interstate commerce commission will again become a powerful force in regulating railway traffic.

Much Misunderstood.

Few men in this country are more talked about just now than Thomas C. Platt, the great political boss of New York. One of Mr. Platt's friends gave me some interesting gossip about him the other day. "Thomas Collier Platt," said he, "is a misunderstood man. He is not half as bad as he appears. He simply has a passion for politics, that is all. To him politics is the greatest of all games, the most delightful of all amusements. Mr. Platt is not selfish at all. Whatever he wins in politics is for the benefit of his friends. He asks nothing for himself. He stands by his friends too. No man that lives can accuse Mr. Platt of going back on a promise or of acting the ingrate. Platt has never made money in politics. On the contrary, he has spent a fortune in it. But for politics he would now be a very rich man, whereas his wealth is not estimated at more than $100,000. Mr. Platt is a wonderful man in many respects. His grip on politics is one of the most remarkable things we have ever seen in this country. And yet politics is to him only a side issue, only a divertisement. What would he be if he made a business of it? Mr. Platt rises early every morning, when he is in good health, and goes to his office. You know he is in the express business and handles a great business machine. All day he spends at this, and when he has had his dinner the evening he devotes to his pet fad, which is political manipulation. I say, suppose he were to give up the express business and devote all his time to politics!"

Another much talked of man is Senator Quay, who is to Pennsylvania what Mr. Platt is to New York. Mr. Quay makes a business of politics and has done so for the last quarter of a century. He is perhaps the most skillful politician in this country. One phase of Mr. Quay's nature is that when he goes into a fight he goes in all over. He never stops to count the cost. He risks everything. I heard a story about his great fight in Pennsylvania last summer. At first every one supposed he would lose. Things did look black. Quay ran short of money. In order to pull through he had to mortgage every bit of property he had in the world and to borrow all his personal credit would command. His expenses in that campaign were not less than $70,000. His postage bill alone was over $7,000. Truly politics is an expensive luxury!

WALTER WELLMAN.

Opera House Attractions.

The following attractions are booked to appear at the opera house before the season closes. Katie Putnam, in a new play April—; Nellie McHenry, April 13; Primrose & West's big minstrels, April 15; Hoyt's "A Milk White Flag," April 20; The Ann Arbor Glee and Banjo clubs, April 23, Murray and Mack in "Finnegan's Ball," [illegible] town," May [illegible]; Robert B. Mantell, May 18; Roland Reed in "The Politician," May 29: Frank Mayo in "Pudd'nhead Wilson" dramatized from Mark Twain's latest book, May 30. There are several other attractions for which time is being held, and very likely will appear. Among them are the John Sullivan and Paddy Ryan combination, Carleton Opera company, Eddie Foy in "The Adventures of Mrs. Brown," Mlle. Rhea, and the Tavary Grand Opera company.

Sol Smith Russell at the Tabor Grand.

On account of the railroad fight and the unparalleled low rates, there will be no special excursion on account of Mr. Sol Smith Russell's engagement at the Tabor Grand opera house, Denver. This genial artist, will hold the boards at the Tabor for one week, commencing tomorrow, appearing in a new comedy "An Every Day Man," written expressly for him by the well known playwright, Marguerite Merington. Mr. Russell will also appear, for the first time in Denver, as Bob Acres, in the famous English comedy, "The Rivals," and a new one act play, "Mr. Valentine Christmas." "The Rivals" will be presented Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. "An Every Day Man" with the curtain raiser "Mr. Valentine Christmas" will be presented the latter half of the week. Persons desiring to secure seats for this engagement may call on Mr. S. N. Nye.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

FLEETING SHOW.

Stories and Gossip Picked Up on the Streets.

I heard of a wonderfully enterprising business establishment not a thousand miles from Colorado Springs, the other day. A fellow from this place happened into a store in the town and wanted to buy some chocolate drops that looked tempting. He inquired the price from the merchant, who was busy at the back of the store. Said the merchant, "My hands are all dirty, the clerk is out in the back yard, and my wife is down street. Won't you come back tomorrow and get them?" Do you wonder that town is slow? I'll bet that he borrows the paper from his neighbor, if he ever reads and then sits around and argues the latest Populist fad for making everybody rich by taxation. I'll bet that he never in his life subscribed for a band concert in the park and growls at the every move made by others to attract people to his town.

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Oh, why must I go on forever roaring about people taking infants in arms to public entertainments? Oh, why, because people keep on doing it forever. At the Opera House they try to keep women out when they appear with their arms full, and Mr. Nye will gladly refund the [illegible] sometimes it can't be done. One got into the gallery at the Sousa concert, and when it tuned up those forty or more instruments were not in it for a minute. Manager Nye sometimes lets the ushers speak to the offenders and try to quell the riot, but he never does it himself any more. Years ago, when he first took the Opera House, a squalling kid was spoiling a show, and he went down and spoke to the parent. It was in the parquet, and she refused to move. The audience hissed him and Nye was so put out that he has since declined to act personally in such cases. I like the little rascals almost every place but at a public entertainment. Then the first yell sets every nerve in my composition quivering, and I never hear another thing that is going on. I am waiting for [illegible] It works. It isn't right for a parent to expect a yearling to give a whole evening's entertainment, when a score or more of [illegible] artists are waiting to do it from the stage.

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The funny Eastern letters about mining stock are still pouring in. The one which I quote below came to Lyle & Co. the past week and I think it is rich. It came from Detroit, too, and who would have thought it? It was as follows:

In regard to a stock in the mining company, I would like to find out what I can get a small share in it, and what the results would be. Write and let me know all about it, if I can get a share cheap and if it's a good thing I will try one share.

Yours ever.

That was in response to an Eastern advertisement, and I have no doubt that after he gets his sample lot and it fails to make him rich, he will go around posing as a martyr, "one of those fellows who put their money into mining steals in Colorado," don't you know. What is the matter with the brokers putting up sample lots and trying them over the country, like the train boys with their caramels? Does the writer of the above think one share of stock larger than the other, that he wants a small one?

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It occurs to me that the Trilby business has reached the last stage. A lady with whom I am acquainted visited her butcher the other day, and noticed something new on sale. She inquired what it was, and he replied "Oh those are Trilbys." She was not enlightened even then, and he further explained that they were pigs' feet. It struck her that it was very funny, and she laughed. The poor man had undoubtedly no idea of the origin of the name, and that made it all the funnier, so that he was quite a level that she could not be induced to try it but went away laughing. Think of it, all the way from Du Maurier's description of Trilby's feet down to the hoofs of a porker boiled and dressed and pickled! Glorious as Little Billee must have thought Trilby's pedals, I do not believe that he would have relished them "Trilbyed."

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There is a printing office not more than a hundred miles from this city, or perhaps five hundred, where the business manager tries to keep the boys in the straight and narrow way—more or less. Not more than forty Sundays ago he happened in the office in the afternoon and heard a crowd of them in the composing room. The door was securely locked, and he knocked for admission. One of the boys came to the door and peeped through. "What is going on?" "Oh," was the reply, "we are holding a union meeting." Then he heard something like this, in a loud voice, "Mr. Chairman, I do not think we can ever finish this business to-day. I move we adjourn." Then there came a heated discussion, and the eloquence poured forth in perfect volumes, but with strange pauses between. He was unsuspecting, and left thinking the boys were putting in their time profitably. It was profitable for some of them, I understand. Had the manager's ears been a bit keener he would have heard something like this, "I move to adjourn." "It's your bet." "Second the motion." "I pass." "Mr. Chairman, I oppose the motion. I cannot at this time see how adjourning and leaving this very important matter—" "I call you. What you got?" "Before adjourning there are many other things that should receive the earnest consideration—" "Four fours! What you got?"

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A year or two ago there was a young fellow around the town who was engaged to be married. He got his license about a month ahead, and soon determined that he would not take the leap. The only thing that troubled his mind was that he would be out for the license fee. He tried to work it off on a friend at half rate, and was quite indignant [illegible] remark. To save the fee he finally decided to marry the girl, it looks as though he might go in that meanest men list all right.

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The recent manifestations of patriotic enthusiasm during the rendering of national airs at concerts in this city is suggestive of the peculiar experience of an orator at a large temperance convention in Canada. The orator, a citizen of the United States, was approaching the climax of his address, and pointing upward toward heaven, exclaimed in a most impressive manner, "There is your hope and your glory!" To his utter amazement the audience rose with wild cheers and began singing "God Save the Queen." In his bewilderment he looked above his head where he had pointed, and there beheld a large British flag used for decorative purposes.

W. C. T. U. Notes.

The programme of the [illegible] mothers' meeting included open discussion. Mrs. Farrar and Mrs. Friend gave reports that led them to more determined work for temperance.

The funeral of Mrs. Cook in West Colorado Springs was at the same hour of our meeting. Mrs. Cook was president of a union in Canada, and the [illegible] of the city sent a message of flowers. The union gave a vote of thanks to the proprietors of the Monteith & Sanford greenhouse for a box of beautiful roses donated to the flower mission department. A message of condolence will be sent to the bereaved friends by the general officers. The bond of sisterhood in a common cause is strengthening year by year.

Several more new members were received and a music committee appointed. We use our own White Ribbon hymnals, and hope to have a double quartet soon. The young ladies were there to look after the children.

Definite plans were completed for the mothers' meetings in the C. E. mission and in the south part of the city. It is hoped the other committees will have all arrangements complete by the first of April.

E. W. C.

CHURCH SERVICES.

Free notices under this head are limited to 10 lines each. Everything in excess will be charged for at advertising rates.

First Lutheran (English), corner of Weber and Platte—11 and 7:30. S. S. 9:45. Y. P. prayer service 6:30. Prayer service Wednesday evening 7:30. Catechism class Friday 4:10 p. m. at parsonage, No. 320 E. Platte ave. Preaching by the pastor J. W. Fishbiner.

Church of the Strangers, United Presbyterian. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. [illegible] Morning subject: "The Mission of Truth." Evening subject: "Bearing Witness." Sabbath school 9:45. Y. P. S. C. E. 6:30.

First Congregational, corner of Tejon and St. Vrain st, 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. In the morning Rev. Mr. Hayes of Manitou will preach in exchange with the pastor. In the evening the pastor Rev. James B. Gregg, D.D., will preach. Subject: Two Words of Comfort for Everybody.

St. Stephen's (Episcopal) Church, Tejon, cor. Monument, Rev. Philip Washburn, rector—Services Sunday, March 15: 8 a. m., Holy communion, 11 a. m., Morning prayer and sermon; 3 p. m., Sunday school, 7:30 p. m., Evening prayer and sermon. Music by a vested choir of men and boys under the direction of Mr. Rubin Goldmark.

Christian Church—Sunday school at 9:45. Endeavor society at 6:30. Preaching morning and evening at 11 and 7:30. Subject for evening "Harmony in the Gospel Account of Conversions." The different things on which salvation is ascribed. The questions and answers found in the gospel will be reviewed. B. B. Burton, pastor.

"Two Worlds are Ours." Rev. W. Austin Pratt will speak at All Souls' Unitarian Church this morning upon the above theme. Sunday school at noon. No evening service.

Spruce St. Mission—Sabbath school at 4:30 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E. at 7 p. m., followed by regular services.

Grace (Episcopal) Church, corner of Pike's Peak ave and Weber st, Rev. Benjamin Brewster, rector—Services on March 15 as follows: 8 a. m., Litany and Holy communion; 11 a. m., Morning service and sermon; 3 p. m., Sunday school, 7:30 p. m., Evening prayer and fifth confirmation lecture. Subject "The Church, Church Unity, and Terms of Communion." Singing every Sunday led by a vested choir.

Church of Christ, Scientist, 325 E. Huerfano street. Services at 10:30 a. m. Sunday school at 11:45 a. m. Experience meetings on Saturday at 7:30 p. m. All are welcome.

First Presbyterian—Preaching by the pastor at both services. Morning subject: "Secrets of Soul Growth." The fifth in the series of services, with the subjects illustrated from art and in song. At the evening hour, subject: "Three fatal decisions in Gospel History and lessons for to-day." See programme in another column.

Second Congregational Church—Manly D. Ormes, pastor, will preach in the morning. In the evening a missionary concert will be given on Turkey. Messrs. Anderson, Webber and Hacker, and Miss Frith will present papers, and the Misses Anderson and Kloepfer will provide instrumental music. Sunday school at 9:45. Junior Endeavor at 3, Young People's meeting at 6:30.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

A Column About Them, from Various Newspapers.

Anyone who visited Blockley Asylum for the Insane some five years ago should visit it once again, if only to see the results of a very simple and practical charity, which was started there under the auspices of some well-known ladies. What could have seemed more hopeless ground for any good work than the mass of those patients—some of them dull, others vicious, some violent and many altogether degraded, while a common form of their trouble was melancholia, with constant causeless weeping as its usual manifestation?

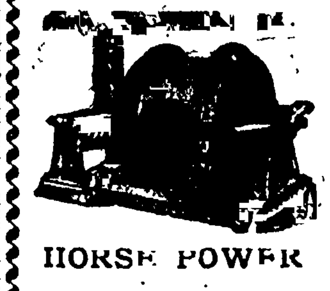
The idea of employment for the insane as a means of cure was not a new one in itself—it had long been believed that some mental derangements, especially melancholia, could, in time, be treated through the impulse which leads to creative work. But the idea was new, indeed, as applied to our pauper insane confined in Blockley. The leaders of the Association for the Employment of the Insane, however, enforced it, and now have the delight of showing beautiful fancy work done by these same patients, and of reporting cures and amelioration of symptoms through the employment thus given.

Semi-annual sales are held, whose proceeds go toward the purchase of new materials for the instruction of classes and occasionally to a simple outing, which shall bring some variety to these lives, duller and sadder than the imagination can depict.

This is woman's work for woman, and no woman in her safe and happy home can fail to feel the sympathy and interest in the cause which it deserves.—(Philadelphia Ledger.

[illegible] of the explorer, is the principal concert singer in Norway. She recently achieved [illegible] success at Stockholm and Copenhagen. Her last concert at Christiania gave occasion for a [illegible] ovation—a fitting [illegible] course to her position as the wife of a famous man. Mme. Nansen belongs to a notable family. Her father Michael Sars, was a celebrated naturalist; her mother a sister of the poet Welhaven. Her two brothers, Ernst and Oscar, are eminent members of the university, and a [illegible] is a concert singer.

"The old country [illegible] are born beggars, I believe," says a woman whose married life has been placed in a mining settlement, [illegible] her position as wife of the [illegible] owner and chatelaine of the [illegible] home of the neighborhood [illegible] given her the role of Lady Bountiful [illegible] and exert an almost [illegible] of imperial 'beggars.' "The [illegible] I was called to [illegible] as we call a room opening out of the kitchen where I receive my impecunious visitors, to meet a young woman who [illegible] the wife of a [illegible] 'Would [illegible] ask for [illegible] her errand [illegible] a request for a pair of eye glasses for herself. [illegible] I said to her, 'I am much older than you, my glasses would not suit your eyes at all. If you need glasses, your eyes must be tried and the proper ones got.' 'Oh,' she replied quickly, 'I don't need them now—law sakes no!—but some day when I get old they will come in handy, and I thought I'd just ask before I'd be forgetting.' The truth was she had nothing else to beg for, and she was so impressed with the idea that some [illegible] must come to her from me that she hit upon this far-fetched scheme. I had a pair of discarded eyeglasses with almost plain glasses in them that could do her no harm, and I bestowed these upon her, to her evident great satisfaction."—New York Times.



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Manufacturers of

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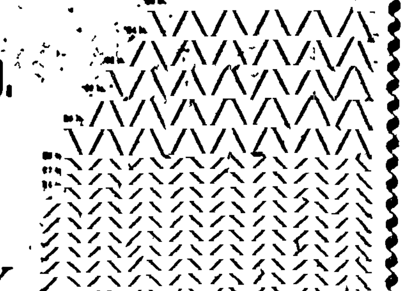


Cheapest and Most Durable Wire Fence Made.

Call and examine our Wrought Iron Fence

Wrinkles, those fell destroyers of a woman's beauty, are frequently originated in sleeping, the position of the head and face being to blame. It is difficult, nay impossible, to regulate one's sleeping position, but when a person is fully awake care should be taken to avoid frowning or contorting the face in any manner which would leave tell-tale marks. Scowling is often indulged in without a person being aware of it. Without realizing it the mouth is frequently drawn to one side in the act of smiling, and, in fact one unwittingly falls into a number of bad habits without knowing it.

A set expression is not conducive to the preservation of youth, as the lines become accentuated by a constantly recurrent expression. Persons with mobile faces are less liable to wrinkles, as the play of the muscles is ever changing.

Unthinking people wonder why actors and actresses preserve a youthful appearance, although of advanced years. These people are constantly playing parts which require a change of facial expression, therefore the muscles of the countenance are exercised and do not become set and rigid.

Extremes of heat and cold are conducive to wrinkles; cold cracks the skin and heat withers and dries up the natural oil and makes it dry and colorless. Apartments should be kept at a moderate temperature in order to insure health and beauty. If the skin feels drawn and stiff it must be lubricated with a good emollient before retiring.

In washing the face soap should seldom be used, the bran bag sufficing for all purposes of cleanliness. There is nothing better than simple corn meal, not too finely ground; it cleanses the pores of the skin thoroughly and leaves it soft and satiny. Corn meal or bran bags are easily made, and are much less expensive than the bought ones; some bran, or corn meal, with shaved Castile soap and a little orris root, are the necessary ingredients; they should be sewed up in a cheese cloth bag, and rubbed on the face and hands each time they are washed.—(Godey's Magazine.

Sometimes a young lad will strike a truth in his random talk. Talking to a middle-aged woman one day, a young fellow said, confidentially, "You see, Mrs. R——, my sisters think so much of the conventionalities. They are always telling me that only common girls do so and so, and that girls who have been taught properly don't do this thing or the other thing. Now I think sometimes they are mistaken. Lots of nice girls do things they didn't use to do. They ride bicycles, and they go in parties or clubs with their brothers or friends. They can be jolly and good comrades with a boy, but they are nice, too, and just as well behaved as my sisters."

"Yes, I think that too," replied the lady. "And you don't think it makes the girls any worse? What about the boys?"

"It makes the girls more friendly and pleasant than those who stay at home and never see anything," he emphatically exclaimed. "And it does something else. It makes us fellows more careful in what we do and say when girls go everywhere as well as we do. Isn't a 'bicycle tour,' or a 'camping out,' or a tramp in the country as good sport, and don't it make the fellows better behaved when girls are along? Yes, sir! I don't want to go to places where the girls can't go; but I do think that the girls ought to give way, too, in the matter, and try to go around to all the places and take part. The boys want the girls, and I do believe it would do the girls good, too, and wouldn't hurt them a bit."

And this expression of the opinion of a well-brought-up American boy is something for the mothers of girls to think over.—(Harper's Bazar.

Dean Emily James Smith, of Barnard states her views on the value of coeducation in terms which should please masculine students.

She thinks that they act as restraints upon the too ambitious woman. She says: "Girls, being as yet nouveaux riches in learning, are extravagant in it, and I count it one of the great advantages of connection with a college for men that it establishes a more reasonable ideal of attainment than girls by themselves are willing to put up with."

ART NOTES.

The English Royal Academy did a popular thing in electing Sir John Millais as successor to the late Lord Leighton to the presidency of the academy. It was stated before in this column at the time of Lord Leighton's death, that Sir John was far and away the most suitable candidate for the honor, and that it would probably be offered him, but it was thought then that he would refuse the position on account of his delicate health and his aversion to the amount of ceremony which the position of president of the academy inevitably entails. But Sir John has accepted, and before long he should be Lord Millais. The conferring of the peerage upon his predecessor was [illegible] more than likely serve as a precedent in this case of the equally distinguished and deserving present occupant. Sir John Millais is, take him for all in all, beyond question the greatest English painter in the last 25 years—the greatest in achievement, if not the greatest in aspiration. We owe to him the "Order of Release," the "Carpenter's Shop," the "Ophelia," the "Vale of Rest," the "Eve of St. Agnes," the "Northwest Passage," "Chill October," the magnificent portraits of Tennyson, Mr. Gladstone, the veteran marine painter Mr. Hook, and many others, to say nothing of his simple presentments of lovely English children, which, to some of his admirers, constitute his chief claim to admiration.

The election of the American artist, Edwin A. Abbey, as an associate member of the English Royal Academy is a very great compliment to the artist and to this country as well. It is also an honor that brings substantial returns enough, as the standing given by England's first art institution is of much commercial value.

The many stories now being published of Lord Leighton, the late president of the Royal Academy, recall a remark of Whistler's made to a friend who was extolling Sir Frederick Leighton's many gifts—his knowledge of language, his after-dinner oratory, his sculpture, etc. Whistler interjected: "Paints, too, I believe."

The Boston Museum has purchased Delacroix's painting, "Pieta." The price paid was $20,000.

A picture of Venus surrounded by Cupids was recently discovered in Switzerland, and such experts as have seen it thus far pronounce it to be a genuine Titian.

An exhibition of designs for interior decoration has been opened in the Charcoal club in Baltimore. Over 150 designs are hung in this, the first display of the kind ever held in the city.

Carolus Duran has expressed an intention of again visiting this country. He will start in the course of the next few weeks and will receive a warm welcome on this side, where so many of his former pupils have become famous as American artists. John S. Sargent is one of them.

The Brooklyn Art club has closed its annual exhibition. This year's show was a very successful one, both in respect to the character and number of paintings displayed, and in the help it has been to many artists in enabling them to make advantageous sales.

It is to be hoped that the rumor of the purchase of the Dore paintings by the Art Institute of Chicago proves true. The paintings number 64 and the price said to have been paid for the lot, i. e., $1,000,000 is, all things considered, a reasonable one. These pictures would prove a great addition to the art treasures of the country.

John Sloan's cover design for the last number of the Chicago Echo is one of the cleverest efforts in the poster line that we have seen for many a day. A tall, picturesque young woman in a figured black and red decollete gown, wonderful for its many graceful curves, is shouting through an Alpine horn over her shoulder at a sheer cliff of gray rock, which is supposed to make the echo, and, at the same time, furnish an effective background for the girl giving the call. As a poster artist, Sloan must be classed in the very first rank. Each fresh design of his shows improvement in imagination, originality and execution, attributes so vital to success in the new art.

A prize of $25 was offered for the best poster design advertising the Portrait Show, about to open in Boston. The competition was limited to the students in the Cowles Art School, of that city, and the prize has been awarded to Miss B. M. Channing.

The largest and most important art sale of the year recently took place in New York. It was the disposal at auction of the King collection of paintings. The auction was at Chickering hall, and in two nights 161 paintings were sold for the splendid sum of $270,000. Some of the prices paid are worth recording. For the possession of a canvas four feet by five over $17,000 was offered, the painting being a Troyon picture of sheep. A fine Rembrandt portrait sold for $11,000, a Lawrence for $10,700, a Hoppner for $10,100, a Turner for $9,850 and a Pourbus for $5,000. Big figures these, which give evidence of little lack of demand for really great works of art at almost any price.

This tribute to the American artist, Winslow Homer, is paid by the "Field of Art" in the March Scribner's: What a virile magnificent talent is that of Winslow Homer! He is perhaps at his best in painting the ruder life and landscapes of our country, the forest primeval, with its sombre pines and quiet lakes, camp life, and tragedies of the chase, or the ocean in its wilder moods, as in the three superb marines at the academy. What a vivid impression they give one of the roar and bang of waves, the weight of water in motion, and the solid black rocks that resist its advance. Truly there is hope for a country that has produced a painter of such uncompromising honesty. Such art is a good foundation for the future all the better that it is sometimes a little rude. But Mr. Homer has other claims upon our admiration than his independence, his Americanism, so pronounced that one might call him the Walt Whitman of our painters.

The fame of Adolph Menzel, the German artist, whose 80th birthday was recently celebrated all over the German empire, is not at all world-wide and amounts to little outside of his own country. The reason for this lies in the fact that his talent has been absorbed for years by the government. At the age of 4, we are told, Menzel went from Breslau to Berlin, and drew from the plaster casts in the museum with no master to direct him. Strange to say, the principal object of his life had been at first the restoration of ceremonial and business cards, printed congratulations and greetings. At the death of his father he took upon his young shoulders the burden of supporting his family. This brought out his great spirit and greater talent. In 1833 he produced eight plates of lithographic work representing "The Artist's Mortal Pilgrimage," which showed his ingenious wit, for which later he gained celebrity. Through him the nearly forgotten art of wood engraving was again brought into notice. He is particularly famous for his paintings and drawings of Frederick the Great. Among others are his painting, "Flute Concert," now in the museum at Berlin, "The Old Fritz" and "The Proud Table of Frederick the Great in Sans-Souci," showing the cynic Voltaire as one of the company.

Mrs. Ormiston Chant is a clever and [illegible] famous for her agitation of social questions and for closing up the Empire music hall promenades, but probably few know that she is an accomplished amateur artist. Mrs. Chant, we are told, finds many moments in her busy life for the pleasant diversion of making water color paintings, in which she is said to display artistic skill of a very high order.

The Louvre will come into possession of a cluster of the rich collection of works of art bequeathed to it by Leonce Lecomte. He was an intimate friend of Theophile Gautier, Arsene Houssaye, Jules Dupre, the Goncourt brothers and Leon Gozlan. Among his treasures are some unique examples of enamels, silver, faience, metal work and tapestries. The Minister of Fine Arts has also accepted, on behalf of the Louvre, the Grandidier bequest, consisting of a collection of Japanese ceramics worth $120,000.

All last winter Mr. George A. Mills, of Lebanon, Conn., was badly afflicted with rheumatism. At times it was so severe that he could not stand up straight, but was drawn over to one side. "I tried different remedies without receiving relief," he says "until about six months ago I bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. After using it for three days my rheumatism was gone and has not returned since."

DAILY TRAINS To Denver on the Rio Grande.

EASTERN MARKETS.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

New York, March 14.—Money on call 3@3½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5½@6 per cent. Sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.86¾@4.87 for 60 days and $4.87¾@4.88 for demand. Posted rates $4.87½@4.88½, commercial bills $4.85½@4.86½. Bar silver 68¼; Mexican dollars 54¼. Government bonds steady, State bonds dull, railroad bonds lower. Silver at the board was neglected.

Speculation at the stock exchange was quiet and professional again to-day. At the opening the market was [illegible] Sugar and Tobacco and weak for General Electric. The railway list was also inclined to weakness, owing to lower cables, but the loss in this group was unimportant except Northern Pacific, which was unexceptionally heavy.

In the closing hour Sugar displayed more life and advanced to 117¾, the best price of the week. The advance in certain classes of refined sugar strengthened the market for the certificates. Tobacco moved up to 83¼ and 82¾ on buying by brokers identified with inside interests. Rumors of an early resumption of dividends forced timid shorts into covering, and the buying was partly responsible for the improvement.

Distilling and Cattle Feeding was firm while General Electric was inclined to weaken on liquidations and sold down to 36⅞. Speculation closed firm in tone. Net changes show gains of ¼ to ¾ per cent. Sugar leading. Northern Pacific lost 1½ per cent; preferred 2¾, and General Electric ⅞. Total sales were [illegible] shares. Bonds were lower. The sales footed up $657,000.

CHICAGO GRAIN.

Chicago, March 14.—After the break in wheat values, which took place yesterday, it was natural to look for a recovery this morning. That was one reason for the firm tone seen in the market today. Another was found in the action of the Liverpool cables, prices at that place declining but ½ pence, which was not sufficient to fully reflect American weakness. A good business in covering "shorts" was done this morning, the bears being willing to accept the results of their victory.

Corn did nothing more than move along in sympathy with wheat. Trading was listless and uninteresting. Liverpool cables were quiet and steady. Receipts, 352 cars, were 12 over the estimated and 172,253 bushels were withdrawn from store. Exports of corn from both coasts for the week were 1,708,000 bushels. Clearances at Atlantic ports in 24 hours just past were 376,936 bushels. Estimated receipts for Monday 500 cars.

CLOSING PRICES.

Wheat—March 61⅝, May 63¼, July 64⅛.

Corn—March 28⅝, May 29⅞, July 30¼, Sept 31⅝.

Oats—May 20½@20⅝, July 20⅝@20¾, Sept 21⅝.

Pork—May $9.82½, July $10.00.

Lard—May $5.47½, July $5.6[illegible].

Ribs—May $5.17½, July $5.37½.

Chicago Live Stock.

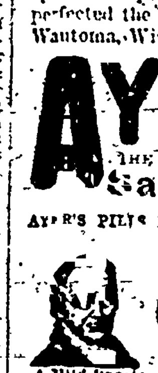
Union Stockyards, Ill., March 14.—Cattle Receipts, 300. Fancy beeves, $4.60@4.70, medium steers, $3.80@3.95; common steers, $3.40@3.75; bulls choice to extra, $3.25@3.75, bulls, good to poor, $2.40@3.25; calves, common to good, $3.00@4.50. Other prices unchanged.

Hogs Receipts, 14,000. Heavy packing and shipping lots, $3.85@4.10, common to choice mixed, $3.90@4.10, choice assorted, $4.05@4.12½, light, $3.95@4.12½, pigs, $3.50@4.10.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,500. Inferior to choice, $2.60@3.70, lambs, $3.50@4.70.

A Sufferer Cured

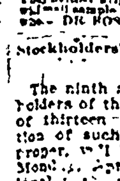
"Every season, from the time I was two years old, I suffered dreadfully from erysipelas, which kept growing worse until my hands were almost useless. The bones softened so that they would bend, and several of my fingers are now crooked from this cause. On my hand I carry large scars, which, but for



AYER'S Sarsaparilla, would be sores; provided I was alive and able to carry anything. Eight bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured me, so that I have had no return of the disease for more than twenty years. The first bottle seemed to reach the spot and a persistent use of it has perfected the cure." O. C. DAVIS, Wautoma, Wis.

AYER'S THE ONLY WORLD'S FAIR Sarsaparilla

AYER'S PILLS Promote Good Digestion.



DR. GUNN'S IMPROVED LIVER PILLS

A Mild Physic. One Pill for a Dose. A movement of the bowels each day is necessary for health. These pills supply what the system lacks to make it regular. They cure Headache, brighten the Eyes, and clear the Complexion better than cosmetics. They neither gripe nor sicken. To convince you, we will mail sample free, or full box for 25c. Sold everywhere. DR. BOSANKO MED. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

Stockholders' Meeting Mexican National Company.

The ninth annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the selection of thirteen directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be proper, will be held at 10 o'clock a. m., Monday, April 6, 1896, at the First National bank, Colorado Springs Colorado.

The books for the transfer of stock will be closed at 3 p. m., March 16, and remain closed until final adjournment of meeting.

ANDREW ANDERSON, JR., Secretary.

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We can supply you with all kinds

A. N. Penfo Employment Agency,

Oldest agency in the city. - 245 Tejon St.

Wanted at the W. C. T. U. HOME

DINING ROOM—For at supporting women. Employment Bureau in connection.

WANTED.

WANTED—An apprentice at millinery store, 128 E Pike's Peak av.

WANTED At once 75 fully full-grown domestic rabbits Dr. D I Pame 17 E Bijou st

WANTED—By lawyer an stenographer, position in office. I work thinking preferred Kepler Host 46 Vente an st, Denver

WANTED An experienced lady capable of doing white hands; reference required. Apply brain S 1 ... N. Nevada.

WANTED—Situation by a first class seamstress and nurse ... Call or address Mrs Daniel 511 ... street

WANTED To buy a good live horse, must be cheap. Monument ... P O building

WANTED—A man with some acquaintance and influence in the ... president of a mining company, three claims under ... for ... good lead on the three claims and assays. Claims located near the town of Cripple Creek Address A M Selfige, 159 Colorado ave

WANTED—Lots in Reed's addition or South Colorado Springs for which I will trade good cheap stocks O Hline 113 Pike's Peak ave.

WANTED—Loan of $125 on room cottage Manitou A C McLain

WANTED—In north end a six or eight room cottage furnished for 6 months or a year either from 10th of April or of May, or 10th of June Address O I C 829 N Weber

WANTED Private tutor is Iroquois obtaining a situation Graduate of Toronto University (Canada). Ap. to 703 N Cascade

WANTED—By a competent girl place as second girl or waitress Address P. A Gazette

WANTED—Someone who can fix a Remington typewriter Box 730 O

WANTED—An experienced situation as coachman, accustomed to private place, must thoroughly understand the care of horses and be a good driver. Apply between 9 and 10 in the morning, 1319 N Weber

WANTED—By an experienced lady, a position as cook in private family or boarding house Address J C Gazette

WANTED—Second-hand furniture and household goods of all kinds at ... second hand store No 124 E Cucharas.

WANTED—A situation for general housework 517 S Cascade.

WANTED To trade mining st for a good shotgun Address R W

WANTED—By a girl of 16 position as nurse girl. Call or address 1506 Grand ave

WANTED—Delivery man or bowages $7 per week. Call before 7 o'clock at grocery, 617 N. Wahsatch

WANTED—To rent for the summer months a room house with bathroom and laundry, very fully furnished suitable for small family, terms moderate Apply at 1321 North Tejon st

WANTED—A middle aged lady would like position as housekeeper or would do chamber work, or have care of children Address Wants this office

WANTED—To rent one or two unfurnished rooms; must have electric lights and south or west front Address Box 641, city

WANTED—Situation as lady's maid, nursery governess or companion to elderly lady by a young German woman Apply W C T U, 103 N. Tejon.

WANTED Two rooms en suite north of Pike's Peak ave. one must be front room for two single gentlemen. Invalids, best of Colorado Springs references P. D F

WANTED—An experienced lady desires a position as bookkeeper, cashier, or clerical work in that line, good references Address S. Gazette office Colorado Springs, Colo.

WANTED Lady of ability wants position in office; rapid writer, having had experience in Eastern business. Clark, 416 E St. Vrain st.

WANTED—A situation by a first class cook. Apply at 628 S. Sierra Madre

WANTED Situation for general housework Address or apply at 629 N Wahsatch ave., between 1 and 5 p. m.

WANTED—Dressmaking and sewing in families 525 N Weber

WANTED A competent waitress references. Address P O box 34

WANTED—To exchange One cash and one-half good mining stock for carpenter work and stone work Address Box 936.

WANTED A girl wants situation to do general housework Address ... Weber.

WANTED—When you need either male or female help for any class of ... or if you are looking for a situation call at or address Rooms 9 and 10 P. O. The leading employment office in this city W. L. Dawson & Co., ...

WANTED—Active, bright young ... between 15 and 20 years old, to work hours a day Apply H & C ...

WANTED—Large clean rags at Gazette office

WANTED—Position by first class stenographer in or out of Cripple Creek can give good references, have my own machine. Address B. I. O. Box ... Cripple Creek

WANTED Boy. Boland's, 131 North Tejon st

WANTED To trade good mining stock for piano or for city property Address W. S. Howe, City.

WANTED—To buy for cash, a good horse suitable for driving or riding, 15 hands high and not over seven years Address J. K. L., Gazette office

WANTED—Prof. Davies' assistant, Colorado Springs Academy wishes a few private pupils in the afternoons ... N Tejon

WANTED Assessment or contract work at Cripple or West Creek Thos. Owens, Colorado Springs, Colo

WANTED—Room and board for man and wife; close in; will furnish room if necessary Address 21 U Ex Co.

WANTED A girl for general housework, must be a good cook, no washing. City references. Apply 1105 N Nevada ave

WANTED—Horses to pasture, $1 month Excellent grass, water and shelter. Perkins Bros., A L Lawton's office

WANTED A position by a young man to work at most anything Have been in the hardware and mercantile business five years Good references. Address F. J, this office.

WANTED.

WANTED To rent two or three unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping within 8 or 10 blocks from center of city Address at once J F Mittenberger, P O general delivery

WANTED Position by young man in broker's office good penman and bookkeeper acquainted with a majority of the brokers Having had a seat on the Board of Trade, am well advised as to quotations and prices of mining companies, knowledge references Address L B Gazette

WANTED—Situation by a woman to do any kind of work by the day or week 29 S Cascade av

WANTED—Young French by French nurse for invalid, careful and obliging, day or week References Mrs M. Brown, 416 St Vrain

WANTED To buy and sell stocks for you J A Walsh 113 E Kiowa st

WANTED Buyers for north end property We have a large list cheap A S Tyler & Co 114 E Kiowa

WANTED—To trade one two seated surrey and one English cart (Brewster's) 4141 each, for mining stock Apply to Edward Ferris 111 Pike's Peak ave

WANTED Work by the day laundry work or house cleaning Apply ... S Cascade ave

WANTED—Young lady wishes office work in city Address J A S this office

WANTED Lot or parlor all of time ... experienced bookkeeper, fine penman Address A R ...

WANTED—A position as ... clerk, salesman or bookkeeper by a competent young man ... of references Address D B this office

WANTED Seamstress one who understands making ladies' shirt waists 12 ... N Tejon st

WANTED—Baker wishes situation first class ... bread cakes rolls and pastry, all round man Address F F Gazette

WANTED—Delivery man or boy wages $7 per week Call before 7 o'clock at grocery 617 N Wahsatch

WANTED—Sitting ... good price paid Call at 101 ...

WANTED—Young lady wants easy position don't matter what it is if there is good pay to make ... Address Rolf Gazette

WANTED—To purchase two or three claims, either for cash part cash and stock or all stock Address with full particulars W E C care Gazette

WANTED—Situation by first class cook Address N Y Gazette

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Handsome Mexican saddle Can be seen at 121 N Tejon st

FOR SALE—200 yds earth delivered to any part of the city also a six room house in good repair which must be moved off lot immediately Inquire of Atkinson Bros & Co No 4 Pike's Peak ave

FOR SALE—Here is your chance
$476—Elegant 10 room house W Kiowa
$2500—Suburban home, large grounds fruit trees
$1250—5-room house, E Dale
$1500—5-room house, E Maple
$600—7 room house, barn Manitou
$4000—10 room house new S Tejon
$1700—5-room cottage 6 blocks bank
$1400 5-room cottage, lot 15x150
$8000—Elegant 10 room house, 1 block to business
$4500—7-room stone house, High st
$6000—Lot 54x150 High st., easy terms.
$1600—7-room store house a bargain
$1200—5 room house, barn fruit trees
30 acres fruit land under irrigation, in suburbs. Value $50 per acre Will trade
The above is only a selection of bargains from a complete list of all kinds of property We can sell you improved or unimproved lots in any part of the city at lowest figures Can rent you houses or rooms Can offer you all kinds of business or mining propositions and a variety of trades Call and examine our list Mount & Motz 104 E Pike's Peak

FOR SALE—One of the best investments ever offered in this city, lot 50x150 feet, 2 houses one of 5 rooms and one of four See
E S COHEN, 4 S. Tejon

FOR SALE—A well improved corner on N Tejon street, liberal terms, or will exchange for good vacant lots in north end A Kemple, Manitou

FOR SALE—Or trade for good mining stock two lots in Parishes addition Colorado Springs Address W R Gazette.

FOR SALE—Five room house and lot on the West side. Inquire at room 30 Millard block

FOR SALE—Roses carnations, violets, and Shamrock of Old Ireland, at Wm M Flinn's Green Houses Grand View, Colorado ave., two blocks north of Colorado City

FOR SALE—Two or three splendid chances to buy homes easily on the west side, if you are swift enough in coming Patented full claim, well located, a bargain now. W. F HUNT,
Real Estate and Mining Investments, 119 Pike's Peak ave

FOR SALE—A few genuine Navajo blankets, very cheap, at 124 E Cucharas.

FOR SALE—10-gauge Parker Hammerless shotgun cheap 14 Monument st

FOR SALE—A good cottage to be moved Inquire of J H Weigert No 21 E. Platte ave.

FOR SALE—Seat on Board of Trade, and one on the Colorado Springs Stock Exchange A bargain to quick buyer. L C Hall 10½ Pike's Peak ave

FOR SALE—Eggs for hatching fresh and fertile, Plym Rock, L Brahma White Leghorn Circular. Eden Poultry Yards Eden, Colo

FOR SALE—A snap No 220 East Bijou st lot 60x190 feet very desirable location, corner of alley south front only $2750, cash Inquire of Burkholder & Carter, Room 70 Bank building

FOR SALE Ahouse and lot 414 E Cache La Poudre R H. Purlington Trinidad, Colo

FOR SALE Cheap, team of mules four and five years old, fine drivers. Call 615 E Cimarron st

FOR SALE—Fire proof safe, cheap Room E, ... Tejon

FOR SALE—In consequence of owner leaving town a double seated Kensington with pole and shafts, a single buckboard, ... of single harness, and a horse eight years old For particulars apply at Walker's barn.

FOR SALE—Horse, new buggy and harness $100 Hine—104 Pike's Peak

FOR SALE—Nicely furnished house of 7 rooms on West Side This is a bargain for $1,300. COTTEN & TURNER, 116 E Pike's Peak Ave

FOR SALE—Or Trade—For good mining stock, one driving horse 306 E Cucharas

FOR SALE—Grocery and feed-store, well located, price $1700 cash!
COTTEN & TURNER
Business Chances,
116 E Pike's Peak Ave

FOR SALE—A bargain in business property Apply to E. K. Guy, 112 Pike's Peak ave

FOR SALE—My residence, corner N. Nevada ave and St Vrain st. Lot 95x 190 L. A. Giddings, 21 S Tejon st.

FOR SALE—A good banjo and guitar, cheap Inquire at 2 E Kiowa st.

FOR SALE—Retail business at a bargain, doing business of $20,000 a year. Capital required $2100 cash.
COTTEN & TURNER,
Headquarters for Business Chances,
No 116 E Pike's Peak Ave.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Cheap
2 lots corner N Nevada,
2 lots corner N Weber
2 lots corner N Wahsatch
2 lots N Tejon, south of reservation a bargain.
Improved property in all parts of the city
10 room house, store room and cellar under kitchen, lot 95 by 190 Centrally located fine improved suburban property ... mile from city limits
A snap four room house and three lots in East Manitou will take part mining stock A S TYLER & CO, 114 E Kiowa

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred barred Plymouth Rock and Black Langshan cockerels Inquire at 218 S Tejon st

FOR SALE—Snap mining propositions, call and get particulars
COTTEN & TURNER
Mines and Stocks 116 E Pike's Peak

FOR SALE—One farm wagon Moline, nearly new, harness one buggy and harness single, one good milch cow also a good work horse Inquire at 1100 Colorado ave

FOR SALE—Strictly fresh eggs will deliver any place on west side, also ... S S Hamburg eggs for hatching and one fine Hamburg cockerel 127 N 5th st W Colo Springs

FOR SALE—A 4-room house, modern 626 E Lake ave

FOR SALE—Underground office or room heater also a lot of ... patterns. Confectioner ... can get ... The Beach Brokerage and Loan Co Exchange block

FOR SALE—Or trade for well watered grazing land fine suburban property well located for dairy poultry fruit garden etc, hydrant and irrigating water ½ mile from city limits. A S Tyler & Co, 114 E Kiowa st

FOR SALE—
6 room house, Kiowa $2300
2 4 room houses Willamette $1100 each
4 room house Bellview, $1800
5 room house, Cascade $3000
10 room house, Kiowa, $1400
8 room house, Bijou, $3200
5 room house, Nevada $3900
10 room house, Willamette $4500
5 room house, Weber $1900
7 room house Lincoln $2 0
8 room house Nevada $1700
5 room house Weber $2500
10 room house Nevada, $7500
5 room house Dale $1050
6 room house, Maple $1250
4 room house Chestnut $1300
6 room house, Pike's Peak $2500
5 room house Willamette $1000
4 room house El Paso $1 00
7 room house, Boulder, $2700
4 room house Boulder $1600
6 room house and 8 lots on St. Vrain $1400
If you don't see anything on this list to suit you call and see us we have others. COTTEN & TURNER
No 116 E Pike's Peak ave

FOR SALE—One complete set lighting caps and dyes, from ¼ inch down to 3 32 few Address Box 563

FOR SALE—Or trade nine fresh family cows Inquire at 401 S Tejon st

FOR SALE—One of the most desirable lots in the city Lots in north end and west side also houses and lots Wilmer Culver 109 E Kiowa st

FOR SALE—Eggs for hatching from prize winning Light Brahmas and Partridge Cochins, first prize winners here and at the Denver show. Also a few settings for sale from prize-winning Minorcas Call at 104 E San Miguel

FOR SALE—Furnished, 11-room house, 30 Manitou ave., Manitou Colo

FOR SALE—William typewriters. Visible writing, permanent alignment, and portability are some of its features R W Hemenway, agent. 116 Pike's Peak ave

FOR SALE—Fine vacant lot on N. Nevada in 800 block
COTTEN & TURNER.
No 116 E. Pike's Peak.

FOR SALE—Suburban homes.
6 room house, $1800
7 room house, modern, with 1¾ acres ground $3500
6 room house, $2000
6 room house, new, worth $1300, will give buyer 2 acres of land free
Suburban lots and acreage on your own terms. If you don't believe it call and see COTTEN & TURNER,
Real Estate 116 E Pike's Peak ave.

FOR SALE—At a bargain, splendid upright piano, only six weeks in use; part on time W S, Gazette

FOR SALE—A ranch wagon and team, can be seen at 23 S Weber Inquire of J W. D Stovell 111 E Kiowa st.

FOR SALE—Seat on Board of Trade J L Mitchell, room 2, Bank block.

FOR SALE—Three second hand bicycles at 15 Gazette building

FOR SALE—160 acres under ditch, in the "Celebrated Delta Fruit Section," for $700 The appraised valuation is $2000. The best bargain we ever offered. The Colorado Loan and Mortgage Co., Bank block.

FOR SALE—Shoe stock, Colo. Springs, good location low rent See J. L. Mitchell, room 2, Bank block

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred buff leghorn cockerels, the finest in the State; also common hens. Call at 615 E. Cimarron

FOR SALE—Lease and bond, 17 months to run - Full patented claim, centrally located Low royalty Best prospect in Cripple Creek district. Address Miner, Box 369 Cripple Creek

FOR SALE 4 Shetland ponies. Inquire at H. T. O'Brien's harness shop, 18 S. Tejon st

FOR SALE Chickens breeding, breeding stock, laying hens and pullets, at Barell's poultry plant. Go west on Rio Grande st. across the creek.

FOR SALE—A few high scoring Buff Cochin chickens, also pedigreed Scotch collie puppies. Inquire at 710 W. Pike's Peak ave Chas. E Smith & Son

FOR SALE—Restaurant. Call room 50 Bank block,

FOR SALE—Or Rent—Good location for dairy, garden, poultry and fruit, one half mile from city limits, irrigating and ... water, also meadows, 50 tons of feed raised on place.
COTTEN & TURNER,
No. 116 E. Pike's Peak ave.

FOR SALE—Cheap, if taken at once Lot on S Cascade ave Apply 76 Pike's Peak ave

FOR SALE Patented 10 acres Cripple Creek, $2,000 cash if sold at once. Hamilton, Gazette

FOR SALE Or Trade, for good mining stock, new piano, second hand organ, horse and buggy, fine oil paintings, new sewing machine. A S Tyler & Co, 114 Kiowa st.

FOR SALE—Good house 6 rooms and bath, lot 25x190 feet, 2 blocks from P. O., desirable location buy of owner and save commission Will vacate or pay $25 per month rent Price $3500 Address H B, care of J. M Riley, 101 E Pike's Peak, City

FOR SALE—Game chickens and laying hens at 1312 North Weber st

FOR SALE—7 mining claims near the Lincoln mine C W. Kurrle, 15 N Tejon

FOR SALE Counters, case and shelving room 3, Midland block

FOUND.

FOUND—Sealskin boa. Call at No. 316 Mesa ave

DENVER AND COLORADO SPRINGS
Five daily trains via the Santa Fe route between Colorado Springs and Denver. These run at good hours and make quick time. Give you the benefit of a long or short day in Denver.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—Two furnished rooms, light housekeeping or lodging. Call 26 Pitkin st

TO RENT—7-room house furnished for one year 427 E Platte

TO RENT—3 furnished rooms on half block from car line Call or address 11 E Rio Grande st

TO RENT—Large barn. Poultice Press ...

TO RENT—Mr and Mrs Chas C Harrison have leased the Stoneleigh house, No 7 Boulder Crescent, and it is now opened as a private boarding house Telephone No 22

TO RENT—An office. Inquire at Room 17 16 S Tejon.

TO RENT—Four double and two single rooms with board. 528 North Weber st

TO RENT—Large pleasant front room bath and electric light ... exposure ... 23 East Dale st City

TO RENT—Furnished rooms in new modern house, mountain view, reasonable prices, no invalids, gentlemen only 325 South Nevada ave

TO RENT—2 unfurnished rooms east front for rent Inquire at 225 N Prospect

TO RENT—Two furnished rooms for light housekeeping 1111 Wahsatch ave

TO RENT—Two nice rooms for light housekeeping, no children 415 S Wahsatch st

TO RENT—If parties having rooms for rent will list them with me I ... rent them
I buy and sell real estate and mining stock on commission ... houses collect bills, write insurance ... J Carpenter, 109 E Kiowa

TO RENT—Parlor and parlor bedroom good light and heat ... Pike's Peak

TO RENT—A 12 H P engine and boiler in good condition, mounted on wheels, will rent, sell or trade for good mining stocks Address George H Booth, Box 263 Victor Colo.

TO RENT—3 furnished rooms, at the Home hotel. Gentlemen only Inquire at room 5

TO RENT—In Manitou a neatly furnished front room to a lady with privilege of kitchen, cheap rent for three months Address P O Box 72 Manitou, Colo

TO RENT—Furnished or unfurnished 6 room house on N Wahsatch J J Carpenter 109 E Kiowa

TO RENT One furnished room down stairs 223 E Monument st

TO RENT—Furnished rooms delightful south front, steam heat, electric lights bath and closet, unsurpassed mountain view convenient to street cars, close to business schools, and churches, 15 West Kiowa two doors north and two doors west of The Antlers

TO RENT—Furnished room suitable for two gentlemen, also room for housekeeping no children 11 E. Cimmaron

TO RENT—Three room cottage in Colorado City $10 per month Inquire at No. 19 E Vermijo st

TO RENT—Building will be erected on Huerfano near east end of viaduct for responsible party on lease See Ira J. H Sykes.

TO RENT—Furnished large sunny room reasonable rent 30 L Lintah

TO RENT—Two large furnished rooms, 304 Conejos st $10 each

TO RENT—Desirable furnished rooms, with board, at 119 E. Dale st

TO RENT—Furnished front room steam heated, with board 318 N Tejon

TO RENT—Furnished rooms suitable for light housekeeping if desired 311 N. Weber.

TO RENT—A four room furnished cottage on a ranch Address W. B, this office

TO RENT—Nicely furnished rooms with board at Woodside, 3 N. Weber st.

TO RENT—Furnished, 1 large room and alcove, 1 front room first floor, 2 side rooms with mountain view. 917 N. Nevada ave

TO RENT One of the finest suburban residences near Colorado Springs, every modern convenience completely furnished, ample stabling, sheltered location, Unsurpassed view Crescent Agency, No. 5 Pike's Peak ave

TO RENT—Sunny furnished rooms at 125 N. Weber st

TO RENT—Furnished rooms in different parts of the town
COTTEN & TURNER.
No 116 E. Pike's Peak ave.

TO RENT—Newly furnished rooms close in, suitable for offices or sleeping rooms. Address 13 N Nevada.

TO RENT—Large, nicely furnished, front room in new house at southeast corner of Alamo Park, fine mountain view, south and west exposure, bay window, two closets, heat, bath, and electric lights, No invalids, Also small south room 32 South Nevada ave.

TO RENT—Rooms with board; table boarders desired. 606 N Nevada.

TO RENT Cottages at Green Mountain Falls For descriptive circulars address J H Jewett Green, Colo.

TO RENT—Pianos, organs and sewing machines, at Aiken's music store on Pike's Peak ave

TO RENT—Furnished south room, first floor, outside entrance 305 E Willamette ave.

TO RENT—The most attractive small furnished house in the city for rent until July 1, $70 per month. Will not be rented to sick people or to family with children P O Box 562.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms for gentlemen at 13 North Nevada avenue.

TO RENT—2 sunny unfurnished rooms, 14 N. Oak st

TO RENT—Newly-furnished rooms, all conveniences. 217 St. Vrain.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms at 815 N. Tejon st.

TO RENT—Pleasant furnished rooms at 110 N. Weber st.

TO RENT—Sunny furnished rooms, 125 N. Weber st

TO RENT—Pianos, organs and sewing ... Heat & Williams, at North Tejon st

BOARD AND ROOMS.

FIRST-CLASS Board and rooms, modern conveniences, terms reasonable, at 624 N. Weber, two blocks from car line. Mrs J Davidson.

ROOMS and board, cheap at 18 W. Cimarron st.

TO RENT One bright sunny room at Ye Chelten Inn, cor. Pike's Peak and Weber.

TO RENT Four bright sunny rooms, with board, special terms for winter, also table boarders. 104 E. Boulder, cor. Tejon.

TO RENT—Rooms and board, table board if desired, new house, modern conveniences; terms reasonable 419 East Platte ave

TO RENT—Desirable south room with board at 114 E Platte ave, opp. North Park.

TO RENT—Desirable rooms with board at Miss Blandin's, 28 E. Dale st.

TO RENT—Bright sunny rooms, with board, day board if desired. 713 North Tejon

TO RENT—Newly furnished rooms with board; best of references. Mrs. Zovely, 211 N. Cascade.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IF YOU have real estate, or mining property for sale, houses or rooms to rent, list with us for quick returns Mount & Motz 104 E Pike's Peak ave

SEE our list of bargains in another column Mount & Motz 104 E Pike's Peak

WE KEEP a special agent in Cripple Creek and challenge any one to duplicate our mining propositions. Come and examine Mount & Motz 104 E Pike's Peak

FASHIONABLE dressmaker, late of New York city at 33 Wahsatch st Wedding, evening and street costumes made in the most artistic styles Satisfaction guaranteed

BUSINESS CHANCE—I have at my disposal a half interest in an old established firm, dealing in real estate insurance loans, mines and mining stocks, to a man with some capital and business ability Call on J S Gibson 116½ Pike's Peak ave

BEST table board three dollars week ... Patronized by the elite of the city. Antlers Annex 115 S Cascade

WILL EXCHANGE new goods for old 1 ... E Cucharas st

160 ACRES under ditch, about 20 with timber, running water, fenced, clear title on Santa Fe route $1700 Gent's watch for horse and buggy, or lady's gold watch and $40 Also sell watch for bicycle S Tarrant, specialist of the feet 3 E Kiowa

WILL PAY CASH for second hand furniture stoves and carpets 1 ... Cucharas

HEMORRHOIDS or Piles cured without pain or detention from business Refer by permission to H C Clay, 612 Sierra Madre st Geo Strinker 121 Conejos st C W Cooper ... and various others ... need have no hesitation in being treated. Room 11, Postoffice block

TO INVESTORS! 100x190 feet only four blocks west of Antlers on Pike's Peak ave on car line just the thing on which to erect fine houses to rent, price $1500, will cut up

HOUSES raised and moved stone work and excavating a specialty. W S Long Box 710

MADAME TULLY'S Creams also treatment can be had by calling on Mrs White at the St James

SHORTHAND—Another class of beginners commences work March 2 Bert P Mill Instructor, Room 70 Bank building

INTELLIGENT capable lady (3), ten years office experience rapid and correct stenographer, typewriter and bookkeeper, with abundant and first-class references from present and former employers desires position commencing Feb 15th Address H I Gazette

WALL paper. 3 cents a roll up Send postal to 1?? East Rio Grande for 400 patterns from Alfred Peats, agent Prize designer

BICYCLE Muffs for sale at Wilburs and Wahls

EASTHOLM, the only winter hotel at Cascade Canon, good board and rooms by day or week at reasonable rates This is only 45 minutes ride from Colorado Springs Mrs A. Jay, Proprietress

AN A. 1 business chance Address J. M J. 12 Midland block

A LIMITED number of horses and cattle taken to pasture one mile north of town Good grass good water, good shelter Horses called for and delivered Apply at Windmill Ranch or address P. O. Box 305.

A MASCOT—Rabbit cat, half rabbit and half cat, without tail. G. H. Frank, 517 S Cascade

W. F. HUNT 119 Pike's Peak ave, has some very interesting propositions on Cripple Creek patented (and in process of being patented) properties

LEAVE your orders for home-made Ralston bread, doughnuts, cookies, pies, etc, at 107 Cheyenne ave.

I WILL TRADE vacant property clear, for equity in home in city. C. E L, Gazette

SEE W F. Hunt if you would purchase a home or desire to sell your property. Loans 119 Pike's Peak ave

TRADES EXCHANGES, BARGAINS.
If you have something you don't want, don't you want to get something you do want? Drop in and I will help you out
160 acres clear land, taxes paid, for mining stock
70 acres clear, for home; will fill out with money and stock.
Placer claim, assessment work done till August 1897; want good vacant lot or stock
Valuable patent, in general use; want small stock of goods.
Horse and phaeton wanted in exchange for vacant lot
Good mining stock to exchange for ladies' or gent's bicycle.
Good mining stock for rooming house
If none of the above deals hit you right, then fix up your own trades and I will put them through Call
CHARLES CORBETT.
119 Pike's Peak Ave Ground Floor.

TO LOAN.

TO LOAN—Money on real estate Apply to Geo. H. Parsons, Gazette building

MONEY TO LOAN on real estate on long time and small monthly repayments, less than rent. Assurance Savings and Loan Association 102 E Kiowa.

MONEY loaned upon all active stock. Stocks bought and sold on margins. Address E. D Wolfe, Room 27, First National Bank building

LIFE Insurance Policies purchased for cash; liberal treatment. J. L. Mitchell, Room 2, Bank block.

$25,000 TO LOAN—At 7 and 8 per cent. on first class city property. No delay. Apply to W. H McIntyre & Co., Hagerman block.

MONEY TO LOAN—Money loaned in sums to suit at reasonable rates on approved security. Stocks, bonds and other securities, bought and sold on commission The Beach Brokerage and Loan Co Exchange Bank block

MONEY TO LOAN On active mining stock at reasonable interest. Stocks carried on margin. N. Leipheimer, 49 Bank block

TO LOAN—Money to loan in any amount on good Colorado Springs real estate at lowest rates. Crescent Agency, No 5 Pike's Peak ave.

TO TRADE.

TO TRADE—Mining stock for big horse or team. F. W Cady, Cucharas house.

TO TRADE—Some extra good suburban property for well watered grazing lands. COTTEN & TURNER, No. 116 Pike's Peak ave.

TO TRADE—
Vacant lots for improved property
First class ranch property, improved or unimproved with good water rights for sale or trade at a bargain. If you want to trade come and see us.
COTTEN & TURNER,
Real Estate 116 E Pike's Peak.

TO TRADE A 160-acre potato and grain farm near Greeley, fine land, all cultivated, good water right. Want good vacant lots or stock of goods. A Kemple Manitou

TO TRADE Good mining stock for vacant lot west side or Colorado City, or equity in house. Address M., Gazette.

TO TRADE.

TO TRADE—One ninth interest in patented claim in Cripple Creek for two good lots in north end of city. Good business proposition
WORTMAN & REYNOLDS
Room 2, El Paso Block.

LOST.

LOST—Bunch of keys, finder will be rewarded by leaving same at Room 27, Bank building

LOST—At the postoffice certificate 58, for 100 shares of Apothecary mining stock, made in the name of M. J. Rapp and transferred to Ackerson Moore. Return to Neff Bros., S Tejon st

LOST—A package of laundry between Pike's Peak ave and Austin Bluffs, finder please leave at El Paso club (Sunday, if possible) and receive a reward

LOST—Young pug dog had bell on neck reward 115 S Nevada ave

LOST—March 11 one half set of harness, return to 737 E Cache La Poudre and receive reward

LOST—A lady's gold pen with agate holder on Cucharas st between the Liller school and Nevada ave Return to 124 South Nevada ave and receive reward

LOST—A feather boa somewhere between the opera House and 319 E Platte Finder will return to 319 E Platte

LOST Or Stolen—A lady's gold watch with name of May Miller on inside Please leave at this office and receive reward

LOST—On Sunday morning on the way from Glen Eyrie over Mesa road or on Cascade ave., an English prayer-book, black leather binding Return to T J ... Gazette building and receive reward

LOST—A purse containing money, check and other papers A liberal reward if returned to Gazette office

$15 REWARD Lost or stolen, Cleveland Bicycle No 21 3?9, model 15 Return to 106 E Kiowa J A Connell

RAILROAD LOCALS.

RIO GRANDE.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE RATES.
(For To-day)

Denver	7? round trip	$1 50
Pueblo	50 round trip	1 00
Walsenburg	$2 25 round trip	2 50
Trinidad	$2 25 round trip	4 ?0
Canon City		2 50
Florence		2 10
Cripple Creek		3.50

THE ONLY LINE
Running through sleepers to California points without change is The Denver and Rio Grande Leave Colorado Springs every day at 11 15 a m this gives you the opportunity of viewing the famous Royal Gorge, Grand Canon of the Arkansas, Leadville, Glenwood Springs, Castle Gate, Salt Lake City, Utah in daylight If desired stop overs will be allowed at Salt Lake City. For tickets and reservations call on J. M Ellison, general agent, No 16 North Tejon st.

New schedule to Trinidad via D & R. G. R. R
Leave Colorado Springs at 4 15 p m, arrive Trinidad at 9 45 p m. Leave Trinidad at 8 20 a m, arrive Colo. Springs at 2 24 p m.

Take the Rio Grande to all Mountain towns and mining camps. Low rates City ticket office 16 North Tejon st.

RIO GRANDE
To Glenwood and return, good 90 days, $15. To Aspen and return, $15.

BUY YOUR TICKETS
For Cripple Creek at Rio Grande city ticket office Special train 1.30 a. m First class equipment, train lands you right in the city, no staging

YOU CAN GO TO DENVER
Almost any hour of the day on the Rio Grande City ticket office 16 North Tejon street.

SANTA FE.

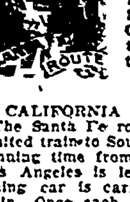
ROUND TRIP RATES.
(Santa Fe Route)

Denver	$1 50
Pueblo	1 00
Trinidad	4 50

SANTA FE ROUTE.
Reduced rates, commencing March 12.

Denver	$ .75
Pueblo	.50
Trinidad	2.30
Canon City	2 50
Florence	2 10

TO THE EAST, VIA KANSAS CITY, ST. LOUIS OR CHICAGO
The Santa Fe have the best route and make the quickest running time Consult your best interests by securing sleeping car accommodations and tickets via the Santa Fe at the city ticket office, in the Opera House block.
C. C. HOYT, C. P. A.



A LARGE TERRITORY
Is covered by the Santa Fe Route. Their tracks extend in all directions. Quick time and low rates to Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago Only one change of cars to New York and Boston.

CALIFORNIA LIMITED TRAIN
The Santa Fe route have a first-class limited train to Southern California. The running time from Colorado Springs to Los Angeles is less than 47 hours. A dining car is carried through on this train. Once each week a special compartment car is attached containing seven state rooms and two drawing-rooms. Space may be secured on application to C. C. Hoyt, city passenger agent. Opera House block

U. P. D. & G. Co.

U. P. D. & G.

Denver	$ .75
Pueblo	.25
Walsenburg	[illegible]
Trinidad	2.25
(Round trips.)	
Denver and return	$1 50
Pueblo and return	40
Walsenburg and return	2 25
Trinidad and return	4 25

Round trip tickets good for five days. Office 14 Pike's Peak ave.

TO CALIFORNIA
Via the Gulf railway is the best route. It is 12 hours quicker to San Francisco and Portland than any other line. Our time is 52½ hours, the shortest ever known. For further particulars call at Gulf Railway office, 14 Pike's Peak ave.

The way to reach North Cripple Creek is via the South Park line. Buy a ticket to South Platte station and take Gabriel's stage to the new town. Tickets on sale at 1011 Seventeenth street, Denver
F K CARNES,
General Agent, 14 Pike's Peak Ave.

ROCK ISLAND.

TO ST. LOUIS
With one night out or one day out, as you like, via the Great Rock Island Route. Through sleeping car service to St. Louis via this popular route.

EXCURSION RATES
To Southern and Southwestern points for the winter season, via the Great Rock Island Route. For full particulars enquire at city ticket office, No. 12 Pike's Peak avenue.

COLORADO MIDLAND.

THE SHORT LINE TO CRIPPLE CREEK
Is the Colorado Midland railroad; its service to all points in the Cripple Creek district is the best, three trains in each direction every day in the week The Colorado Midland has a line of special Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek Pullman sleepers, these cars are standard gauge of modern pattern and open for the reception of passengers at 9 o'clock p m at Midland depots, Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek passengers can remain in sleepers till 8 o'clock the following morning if they so desire
When you go to the gold fields of Cripple Creek or West Creek take the Colorado Midland, its line is the shortest; its time the quickest its fare the cheapest. Office 10½ East Pike's Peak ave.

UNION PACIFIC, CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN
Through vestibuled train leaves Denver daily at 10 p m, arriving at Omaha 4 10 p m, and Chicago 8.15 a. m, second morning The excellent and unequalled service of this train makes it the best and fastest train for Omaha, Sioux City, St. Paul, Minneapolis and all points northeast.

THE SOLID THROUGH TRAINS
Of the Nickel Plate road equipped with the most modernly constructed day coaches and luxurious sleeping and dining cars, illuminated throughout with the famous Pintsch gas lights and colored porters in charge of day coaches are some of the features of this popular line that are being recognized by travelers seeking the lowest rates and fast time

THE GREATEST RAILROAD OF THE WEST
Is the Union Pacific. It is the shortest line to Ogden, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Portland and Montana. It makes the quickest time to these points and also to Omaha, Sioux City, St Paul, Minneapolis, Kansas City, St. Louis, and nearly all other points in the country. Through sleepers, dining cars, chair cars, coaches and tourist sleepers, East and West.

One Minute Cough Cure is rightly named. It affords instant relief from suffering when afflicted with a severe cough or cold It acts on the throat, bronchial tubes, and lungs and never fails to give immediate relief

The little daughter of Mr Fred Webber, Holland, Mass., had a very bad cold and cough which he had not been able to cure with any thing I gave him a 25 cent bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy says W P. Holden, merchant and postmaster at West Brimfield, and the next time I saw him he said it worked like a charm This remedy is intended especially for acute throat and lung diseases such as colds, croup and whooping cough, and it is famous for its cures. There is no danger in giving it to children for it contains nothing injurious.

UNEASINESS
If you are restless, or if your children are fussy, or if your wife doesn't sleep as well as usual, hadn't you best think of a little trip to a lower altitude?
Let us suggest Texas.
The gulf coast is quickly reached, and comfortably too Then we have on sale during the cold months, round trip tickets to Galveston, New Orleans, San Antonio, etc, at very attractively low rates.
You would, of course, take the Gulf Road Through Texas train leaves Colorado Springs at 12 o'clock noon every-day.
B L WINCHELL,
General Pass. Agent, Denver, Colo.
F K CARNES, Gen'l Agent,
14 Pike's Peak Ave, Colorado Sp'gs.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.
The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Baker & Co.

Quick in effect, heals and leaves no scar. Burning, scaly skin eruptions quickly cured by DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Applied to burns, scalds, old sores, it is magical in effect. Always cures piles. Colorado Springs Drug Co.

Soothing, healing, cleansing, DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is the enemy to sores, wounds and piles, which it never fails to cure Stops itching and burning. Cures chapped lips and cold-sores in two or three hours. Colorado Springs Drug Co.

THE LIMITED FAST EXPRESS TRAIN
Leaving Chicago daily at 1:30 p. m. via the Nickel Plate road, arriving at New York city the following evening at 6 36 and Boston at 8 45, is unrivalled, peerless and incomparable for speed, comfort and safety with rates that are as low as the lowest. Trains consisting of baggage cars, buffet sleeping and elegant day coaches, lighted by gas, heated by steam and with all modern improvements are run through without change from Chicago to New York, with through cars to Boston J. Y. Calahan, general agent, Chicago, Ills

"Give me a liver regulator and I can regulate the world," said a genius. The druggist handed him a bottle of DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills. Colorado Springs Drug Co.

A high liver with a torpid liver will not be a long liver. Correct the liver with DeWitt's Little Early Risers, little pills that cure dyspepsia and constipation. Colorado Springs Drug Co.

RIO GRANDE
To Cripple Creek Special daily train leaves at 1 30 a m. Buy your tickets and secure your berths at city ticket office.

Don't invite disappointment by experimenting. Depend upon One Minute Cough Cure and you have immediate relief. It cures croup The only harmless remedy that produces immediate results. Colorado Springs Drug Co

One Minute Cough Cure touches the right spot. It also touches it at the right time if you take it when you have a cough or cold. See the point? Then don't cough. Colorado Springs Drug Co.

The Discovery Saved His Life.
Mr. G. Caillouette, druggist, Beaversville, Ill., says: "To Dr. King's New Discovery I owe my life. Was taken with la grippe and tried all the physicians for miles about, but of no avail and was given up and told I could not live. Having Dr King's New Discovery in my store I sent for a bottle and began its use and from the first dose began to get better, and after using three bottles was up and about again It is worth its weight in gold. We won't keep store or house without it." Get a free trial at Baker & Co's, drug store.

THE IDEAL HIGHWAY
From Chicago to Ft. Wayne, Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, with solid trains to New York and through cars to Boston, is the Nickel Plate road, which operates one of the most conveniently arranged and punctual train services with all the necessities tending to promote the safety, comfort and pleasure of the traveler. For information as to rates, routes, time-tables, etc., address J. Y. Calahan, General Agent, 111 Adams Street, Chicago, Ills.

UNSURPASSED FACILITIES
Are offered to passengers traveling via the Nickel Plate road to all points East. Parties arriving in Chicago in the morning via any of the Western roads can leave at 1 30 p. m, arrive at Cleveland the same evening at 11 30, Buffalo the following morning at 6 o'clock, and New York at 6 30 p m and Boston at 8 45 p. m Its rates are always the lowest. Its roadbed is perfect; a train service that is unapproachable and that affords all the comforts available in travel.

Rio Grande to California—2 daily trains, 11.15 a. m. and 10 30 p. m. Through sleeper, $30 round trip, good nine months. City ticket office 16 North Tejon street.

THE GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT MONDAY

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Per annum......$6 00 Three months...$1 50
Six months......3 00 One month......50
WHEN NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.
Six months......3 50 Three months...$1 75
Per annum......7 00 One month......75
WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.
Per annum......$1 25 Three months...$ 50
Six months...... 75

ADVERTISING.
Rates made known on application to the office.
No claims are allowed against employees of The Gazette to offset any of our accounts.
All advertisements for The Weekly Gazette must be handed in not later than Tuesday noon.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER PLATT, Editor and Publisher.
S. N. FRANCIS, Business Manager.
WALTER L. WILDER, Night Editor.
H. S. ROGERS, City Editor.
CLAUDE SACHS, Mining Editor.

The Editor of The Gazette will not be responsible for the return of manuscript found unavailable.

TELEPHONES.

BUSINESS OFFICE, Until 6 p. m. ... 63
EDITORIAL ROOMS, All Night ... 215

THE DEMOCRATIC CENTENNIAL.

Some time this year—just exactly when perhaps nobody knows—occurs the centennial anniversary of the birth of the Democratic party as a national organization. The fortieth anniversary of the birth of the Republican party has already been celebrated, and there will probably be some sort of recognition somewhere this year of the hundredth year of the existence of its great rival.

Of course the principles of the Republican party are as old as the nation. Alexander Hamilton was its founder, as Thomas Jefferson was the founder of the Democracy; and the present Republican party has maintained its continuity better, in many respects, than the Democratic party. Still, the National party, as we may call that which has upheld the doctrines of national sovereignty and citizenship, has existed under different names, and the present Republican party was formed out of several temporary parties, besides the old Whig party, which had maintained the succession from the Federalists. On this account the Republican party only claims to be forty years old.

The Democratic party was founded under the name of Republican; but before very long the more pronounced wing of it began to be known as Democrats, and during Jefferson's administration the new name gradually displaced the other.

It may be interesting to look for a moment at the principles of the original "Democratic" or Democratic-Republican party, and see how closely it has stuck to them through these hundred years, and how much of them it retains. It is a variegated record, and we shall find that as a national organization this party has been consistent in its adherence to only one of its original tenets.

The basic idea of Jefferson in founding his party was that the powers of the general government must be restricted to the powers specifically delegated in the Constitution, and that the Constitution must be interpreted as strictly as possible, so as to keep the powers of the States intact. This basic principle determined Jefferson's course in regard to most of the issues that were prominent up to the close of his term. He opposed the making of internal improvements by the general government, he opposed the creation of the United States bank, he sowed the seeds of nullification and secession in his Kentucky resolutions of 1798, he kept the Federal power down to the lowest point possible, annihilated the navy, and made the most strenuous efforts to economize in all the executive departments. But he was not a free trader.

The first great and startling departure from his principles which Jefferson made was in the purchase of Louisiana. He did not believe that under the Constitution the general government had any power to acquire new territory; but when the splendid opportunity was offered to him by Napoleon, he accepted it, and threw his principles to the winds. To be sure, he did suggest the passage of an amendment to the Constitution legalizing after the fact the acquisition of this territory, but he did not press the suggestion.

Later, in 1816, the Democratic party voted for the Calhoun tariff, which was the most avowedly protective tariff yet enacted. It was not until after Jackson's time that the party began to squint in the direction of free trade, and not until [illegible] that it came out squarely with a declaration that protection is unconstitutional.

The example set by Jefferson in purchasing Louisiana was followed by his party in the acquisition by conquest of Florida, and later of Texas—for the annexation of Texas was virtually by conquest; and the result of the Mexican war, for which the Democratic party was responsible, was the acquisition of still more territory. All our additional territory, except Alaska, has been acquired under Democratic auspices and in direct contravention of the original Democratic principles.

In Jefferson's time, the abolition of slavery was not a party question; the South favored it generally as something to be done gradually; and it was not until Calhoun had taught his Southern constituents that slavery was a divine institution that partisanship entered into the disposition of the question to any great extent.

When the slavery question [illegible] assumed a partisan form, the Democratic party was committed to the institution; and that determined all the contests until after the war. The result of the war, in the opinion of many of the Southern leaders of the time, made a new Constitution—the old one had disappeared on the field of Appomattox.

Since the war, the principal doctrine of the Democratic party has been free trade; though most of its strength has been expended in opposing whatever the Republicans proposed. The old States-rights doctrine was done for, killed by the war; opposition to internal improvements by the general government had ceased, and the Southern Democratic members were just as eager to pass river and harbor bills as the Northern Republicans.

There is one old, original doctrine of the Democracy, however, which was for a long time in suspense, but which has lately been revived; and this is the sole remnant of "Jeffersonian principles" left to the present organization in this its centennial year.

The first great struggle of the Democratic party was made against the United States bank; another struggle was against the establishment of the national banks; and it is a modified form of that same struggle which is now going on. As nearly as we can find out what the present Democracy wants in regard to banking, it is a return to the old State bank system, which inflicted such untold injury upon the country before the war. Most of the old States-rights doctrine is gone; opposition to internal improvements is gone; free trade is comparatively a new doctrine with the party; but in this opposition to national banks, in this desire to let State banks issue the money of the people, the last remnant of the old States-rights party has intrenched itself. It is all the Democracy have left of their original outfit.

THE CUBAN RESOLUTIONS.

It is evident that the Cuban resolutions which are now before the Senate will not be passed without a most thorough discussion, and that they will not be passed by any such majority as the other resolutions obtained, for which these are now reported as a substitute. On the whole, we believe the delay is a good thing. The resolutions ought to be considered carefully, and with a view to all their possible bearings. The longer they are discussed, within reasonable limits, the greater effect their passage will have when it comes, as we think it will.

The principal objection to these resolutions, which did not apply to the resolutions [illegible] by the Committee for which these are offered as a substitute, has been stated by Senator Hill. He objects to the third resolution, which pledges our government to intervention if intervention becomes necessary for the protection of American citizens and American property in the island.

There ought to be no question of the intervention of this government for the protection of American interests when these are endangered; we suppose, the point made by Senator Hill means that it is not wise or politic to declare this in this particular form. He may think such a declaration now to be expedient. We cannot see how there can be objection to this part of the resolutions on any other ground than that.

The other resolutions express, in language carefully drawn and appropriate in tone, the opinion of the Congress that a state of war exists in Cuba, and that it is the duty of this country to observe a strict neutrality between the contestants; and also express the opinion that the government of the United States ought to use its good offices with both parties toward the cessation of the conflict on terms that will grant autonomy to the Cubans.

Meantime, the President has gone duck-hunting, and we have some hope that, when he returns, he will have something to communicate to the Congress which will be of general interest, and which possibly may modify the terms in which the resolutions are expressed.

DUN'S PUZZLE.

Every Saturday morning we print a synopsis of Dun's Review of Trade for the week. It is a valuable document, and quite as valuable for what may be read between the lines as for what may be read in the lines. Yesterday the review chronicled what it says is the lowest average of prices on record. It says that there is some hope in trade circles, but no doubt, on the universal expectation of a Republican victory in the coming national election—but there is very little business. Some branches of the market are [illegible] due to the present inequitable and unjust tariff, and the report, while trying hard to be cheerful, fails lamentably to disclose any very good reason for expecting better times throughout the country generally during the next six months.

The conductors of this trade journal seem to be puzzled to account for the state of affairs which they are obliged to chronicle from week to week. The number of failures is increasing, trade is languishing, prices are falling, and "Dun's" does not know what is the matter.

Any Colorado man can tell what is the matter, without half trying. If all prices are falling, that seems to prove that the relative value of money is rising. In other words, that the monetary standard on which prices are based is not a stable standard, but a fluctuating one, and one which on the whole is steadily advancing in value, as compared with other things.

Now it does not make any difference, so far as we can see, whether the general fall in prices is due to improved methods of production, or to scarcity of money of ultimate redemptive power. The practical result is the same, and the remedy is the same in either case.

So long as this country is on the basis of the single gold standard the tendency of prices in general will be downward. So soon as the country shall go back to the bimetallic standard, this tendency will be checked at least, if it be not entirely overcome.

At this writing the chess match by cable is not yet finished, but the Americans seem to be slightly ahead, with a possibility of winning three games to the Britons' two, with the rest drawn. The British team is not quite as strong a one as our cousins could have put into the field. Messrs. Blackburne, Burn, Bird, [illegible] and [illegible] are [illegible] representatives of British chess, but the other three members of the team are not so well known. Teichmann and Gunsberg would have strengthened the British team. On the other hand, the Americans, while they had the services of Pillsbury—who by the way seems to have made a bad break, and lost by an oversight a won game of Showalter, Hodges, Delmar, Burille, and Baird, miss Steinitz, who is now, we believe, an American citizen, and have two men on the team who have never won honors in very important contests. On the whole, the two teams are fairly representative, and the result will afford a very fair indication of the relative strength across the table of the British and American players.

General Baratieri's explanation of his defeat by the Abyssinians is beautifully naive, and delightfully simple. He says he had reason to believe that if he advanced on the barbarians they would run away; instead of which, they turned [illegible] all [illegible] It was not his fault at all, but was due to the unaccountable perversity of the Abyssinians. This is both amusing and instructive. By the way, if Gomez and Maceo have got that cargo of arms and ammunition which is supposed to have reached them the other day, General Weyler may soon have the same sort of an experience as General Baratieri. Gomez and Maceo have been mostly running away, so far, when they encountered the Spaniards in force; but some day when they have ammunition enough, they will make a stand, and Weyler may be surprised.

The House of Representatives is settling the contested election cases which have come before it with commendable dispatch, and still more commendable fairness. In the majority of cases, the special committees to whom the cases have been referred have reported in favor of the sitting member, a Democrat, against the contestant, a Republican. The Republican majority in the House is already so large as to be rather unwieldy, and there is no disposition to unseat any Democrats who have any title to their seats. It is a remarkable fact that in the last case decided, that of Aldrich vs. Robbins, from Alabama, three of the Missouri Democrats, and all the Populists, voted with the Republicans to seat the contestant.

Chess is an old, old game, which has been played in its present form for several centuries; but electricity has made a difference in chess-play, as in other things. The remarkable international match which is just concluding as we write is an illustration of the effects of the cable telegraph on the game. Eight men in New York and eight in London sit down to the chess table. They are paired, one against one, and as the moves are made on either side they are cabled under the ocean to the other side. There will be general interest in the result as an indication of the respective proficiency of the British and American players; but to many persons, the mere fact that a chess-match is played in this way will be more interesting than the final score.

We print this morning a communication from an admirer of Mr. H. R. Sprague, who is now a candidate for alderman in the Fourth ward. There are two errors of fact in the communication to which we call attention: first, that no ordinance has yet passed the city council for the removal of the oil tanks out of the city limits; and second, that the instruction to the city attorney to prepare an ordinance compelling the removal of oil tanks was moved by Mr. Nethers, and seconded by Mr. Weed-land, and voted for by every alderman present except Messrs. Hughes and Irvine. Mr. Sprague's platform is undoubtedly, "The tanks must go!" but he is not the only man who has done something toward making them go.

A committee of the United States Senate has reported favorably an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing that the Senators from each State shall be elected by popular vote, instead of by the legislatures of their States. We do not know whether this is due to the spread of Populist ideas in the Senate, or to something else. Perhaps the committee has reported the amendment merely to get the subject before the Senate, and thus secure an expression of opinion in a more fully than it could be secured in committee. In our opinion, there are objections to the proposal that outweigh any advantages it may seem to have.

All but four of the members of the State Central committee have responded to the letter recently sent out by Chairman Howbert, and all who have been heard from express approval of the plan outlined in that letter—that is, that the convention for choosing delegates shall be called by the executive committee, the State convention for nominating State officers to be called later by the full State Central committee. In accordance with this, the executive committee will meet on Saturday next in Denver, to issue the call for the convention to select delegates to the St. Louis convention.

Pueblo is talking as if the new short-line-to-Cripple-Creek railroad from that city were as good as built. We think the Pueblians will find that there is a good deal of preliminary work to be done even after subscriptions have been secured. The first short line into the camp will be from this city, and don't you forget it.

The statutory time of the Kentucky legislature is almost over, and they must elect a Senator now or never. There were three States in the last Congress only half represented in the Senate, on account of legislative deadlocks, and it would be a pity to have Kentucky repeat the performance.

The increased circulation of The Gazette made a new fast press a necessity; and now the new press seems to have stimulated the circulation, for it is growing at an unprecedented rate.

The number of buildings now in process of erection in this city is greater than at any previous time in its history; and still the cry is for more.

If one may judge by the number of candidates for aldermanic honors, the Fourth ward is the metropolitan ward of the city.

An Admirer of Mr. H. R. Sprague.

To the Editor of The Gazette:

It gives me pleasure to state that the people of the South End were very much pleased to see the name of Mr. H. R. Sprague on your list of candidates for alderman for the Fourth ward. He is the man for the place. [illegible] thoroughly [illegible] of the needs of [illegible] and has shown himself interested in its welfare. He is the man whom we have to thank for getting the ordinance passed compelling the Continental Oil company to move their tanks outside of the city limits, for he has stuck to the city council with petitions and requests for this removal for the last three years. Let us all turn out and give him a rousing good vote at the primaries next Tuesday afternoon, is the wish of his many admiring friends. A TAXPAYER.

Patriotism vs. Refinement.

"A certain limited number of persons are fond of decrying patriotism as a selfish virtue, and strive with all their feeble might to inculcate in its place a kind of milk-and-water cosmopolitanism. These good people are never tired of its [illegible] character or [illegible] and the [illegible] itself is [illegible]. Some reformers may ultimately see the age when [illegible] patriotism, like the habit of monogamous marriage, will become a needless and obsolete virtue; but just at present the man who loves other countries as much as he does his own is quite as noxious a member of society as the man who loves other women as much as he loves his wife.

"Timidity, sometimes, is peculiarly developed among educated men whose education has tended to make them over-cultivated and over-sensitive to foreign opinion. They are generally men who under-value the great fighting qualities, without which no nation can ever rise to the first rank.

"When a question of national honor, or of national right or wrong, is at stake, no question of financial interest should be considered for a moment.

"Education should intensify patriotism, and patriotism must not only be shown by striving to do good to the country from within, but by readiness to uphold its interests and honor, at any cost, when menaced from without.

"There is a general and very unwholesome tendency among certain educated people to lose the power of doing efficient work as they acquire refinement. The man who forgets that a real education must include the cultivation of the fighting virtues, is sure to manifest this tendency to inefficiency. It is exhibited on a national scale by the educated men who take the anti-American side of international questions.

"The anaemic man of refinement and cultivation, whose intellect has been educated at the expense of his character, and who shrinks from all those struggles through which alone the world moves on to greatness, is inclined to consider any expression of the Monroe doctrine as truculent and ill-advised."—(Theodore Roosevelt, in The Bachelor of Arts.

Is "Poppycock" Classical.

Mr. Labouchere, quoting the word "poppycock" from the letter of an American correspondent, says: "I don't want to give myself away in the face of my American admirers, but what is poppycock? There is nothing I admire more about our kin beyond the sea than their capacity for enriching the mother tongue with new and successive terms. As a journalist, 'poppycock' strikes me as a highly promising addition to our limited vocabulary. Hence my desire for enlightenment." The genial "Labby" has evidently not cultivated his knowledge of his mother tongue as assiduously as he has his dislike and contempt for America and Americans; else he never would have made such a "break" as to consider a good old classical English word a bit of Yankee slang. Surely so accomplished a humorist and man of the world should remember the French "papegai" and "papegaut" and the Italian "pappagallo," meaning a parrot, a noisy jay, or a talking cock. When, therefore, an appreciative critic calls "Labby's" lucubrations "poppycock," he merely means that their author is a chattering rooster, who should not be taken too seriously. (New York Tribune.

The Higher Learning in Denver.

It is said that the eccentric Empress of Austria walks 12 miles a day and that she is accompanied by an attendant who reads aloud to her Homer and Horace in the original Greek. This item shows that there may still be a few openings for the athletic college student.—(Denver Times.

No Old Stuff For Her.

"Why, grannie, how is it you didn't come to church today?"

"It all comes o' bein' poor," said the old lady, trembling with indignation. "I just stepped in yesterday at the vicar's, to tell 'im as how I wasn't gettin' any better, and the vicar's wife said she was sorry, and wanted me to take a bottle of wine home."

"Did you bring it?"

"No: I heard her say it had been layin' down in her cellar ever since 1855, and when she offered it to me, I just walked off without sayin' a word. I'm sure we didn't want her old stuff, and I ain't a-goin' there any more."—Pick Me Up.

A Negligent Valet.

Chollie. James, is Miss Newbux handsome?

His Man. I think so, sir.

"Why didn't you tell me so long ago? Fellow awsked me yesterday what I thought of her looks, and I didn't know what to say."—Indianapolis Journal.

"The echinorynchus, an animal parasite, is provided with a large number of grapnel hooks, by which it holds itself in position, fastening the hooks in the animal tissue and retaining its hold with great strength.

The manufactures of Baltimore are valued annually at nearly $150,000,000.

Spring Arrivals

ARE BLOOMING FORTH

in bewitching array. New dress goods, new wash materials, all charming in patterns and colorings. New goods are arriving daily which were personally selected by us in New York. Why not call sometime this week and see these new beauties?

To interest you we offer

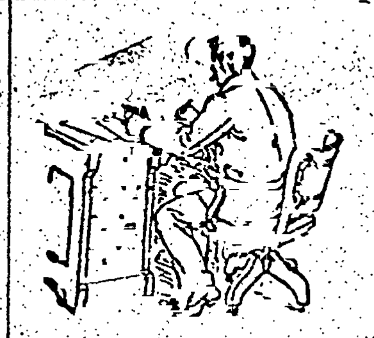
Wash silks in stylish dainty patterns suitable for waists at......... 25c yd
Yard wide Percales, at 10c yd
Large assortment of silk and wool plaids. They are stylish kinds but not fancy priced.

HIBBARD & CO.,

19 S. Tejon St.

[illegible] STROUSE & CO., 412 B'way, N.Y., M'f'rs.

Our Stock of Office Furniture is Now Complete.



Curtain Desks from $12 to $100. Flat Top Desks, all sizes and prices. Standing Desks of every description. Brokers' and Directors' Tables. Legal cases and Filing Boxes. Office chairs of every kind and grade. Library and Reception Chairs. Waste Baskets, Cuspidors, etc.

The business we are doing in this line is proof that our prices are right.

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J. J. HAGERMAN, President. IRVING HOWBERT, Vice Pres't.
J. A. HAYES, Cashier. A. SUTTON, Ass't Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

Colorado Springs, Colorado.

CAPITAL ... $100,000
SURPLUS ... $100,000

Buys and sells Foreign and Domestic Exchange and does a General Banking Business.

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ESTABLISHED 1874.

EL PASO COUNTY BANK

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SURPLUS ... 70,000

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Members of the Board: Wm. S. Jackson, C. H. White, J. H. Barlow.

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Rates Until May 1st { $2.50 to $3.50 PER DAY. $12.50 to $20.00 PER WEEK.

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If you can get a clear lot, we will lend you its value to improve it, and you can repay your loan in small monthly payments, or more rapidly if you prefer. In this way your present rent payments will pay for your house in a few years. Call and investigate our plan. Office 100 E. Kiowa. Assurance Savings & Loan Association.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

As made to the Comptroller of the Currency Feb. 28, 1896.

RESOURCES.		
Loans and Discounts		$ 778,314 07
Bonds & Warrants		166,250 79
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		25,000 00
Real Estate, furniture and fixtures		12,500 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent fund)		1,125 00
Due from banks	343 672 38	
Cash	261,349 66	605,022 04
Total		$1,588,241 90

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock	$100 000 00
Surplus and undivided profits	171 916 26
Circulation	21,010 00
Deposits	1,495 285 64
Total	$1,788,241 90

H. T. O'BRIEN,

[illegible]

Harness & Trunk Factory

Call and examine my fine line of

MEXICAN ART STAMPED WORK.

Belts, Hat Bands, Purses, Card Cases, Photo Cases, Cigarette Cases, Pocket Books, Dog Collars, [illegible] etc. Any design made to order. Lap Robes and Horse Blankets in all styles and grades.

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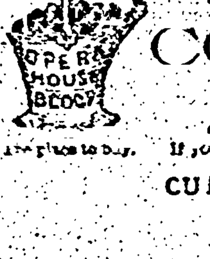
A Large and Fine Line of Shoes.

He is now Offering Great Bargains.

19 E. PIKE'S PEAK AVE.

JOHNSON & CURTIS,



COAL, ALL KINDS, WOOD

Telephone 91

Office, 18 N. Tejon St. Yards Cor. Cucharras & Colona.

The place to buy. If you are a cash buyer, call on us. Best value and quality always guaranteed.

CUT PRICES ON ALL COAL.

Henry LeB. Wills. Willis L. Spackman.

Henry LeB. Wills & Co

REAL ESTATE

Fire, Life, Accident & Plate Glass Insurance.

NOTARY PUBLIC

And Commissioner of Deeds for Pennsylvania and Massachusetts.

Money to Loan on Real Estate Security.

HOUSES FOR RENT.

Furnished.

One of the most complete residences in town for one year only	200 00
Residence near Cheyenne Mountain, very complete, for the season	250 00
415 N. Cascade, 13 rooms and bath, furnace, electric light and stable	175 00
409 N. Cascade ave., 13 rooms and bath, furnace, electric light and stable	175 00
House at Austin Bluffs, very complete in every respect	150 00
Newly furnished residence of nine rooms, in superior location on Cascade avenue	150 00
W. Bijou st., 11 rooms, bath and electric light	125 00
N. Cascade ave., 9 rooms and bath, steam	[illegible]
Willamette ave., 9 rooms and 2 baths, furnace and stable	125 00
heat, electric lights and stable	100 00
Country residence out of town for the summer, per month	75 00
1401 N. Nevada ave., 8 rooms and bath, hot water, heat and electric lights	75 00

Unfurnished.

1100 N. Cascade ave., house of 13 rooms and bath, furnace and electric light	35 00
Willamette ave., 9 rooms, 2 baths, furnace, stable and electric lights	50 00
West View Place, 7 rooms with all modern conveniences	35 00
1300 N. Cascade, 11 rooms and 2 baths, furnace, etc.	35 00
1401 N. Nevada ave., 8 rooms, bath, hot water, heat and electric light	35 00
House of 3 rooms in Roswell	6 00

FOR SALE.

Property in all parts of the city

HENRY LeB. WILLS & Co.

GAZETTE BUILDING

Telephone 44

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

D. P. FRAME, M. D. C.
VETERINARY SURGEON.
Graduate Chicago Veterinary College. Office and Hospital, 117 E. Bijou st. Residence No. 14 S. Wahsatch ave. Telephone [illegible] No. 90.

W. F. HUNT,
PIANO TUNER.
Manufacturer's Agent for Fine Pianos.
125 W. Pike's Peak ave. P. O. Box [illegible]

C. E. POTTS, M. D.
Room 6, C[illegible] Building
[illegible] N. Cascade

WALTER F. DOUGLAS,
ARCHITECT.
Room [illegible], Pike's Peak. Colorado Springs

W. M. SWIFT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Room 6, Exchange [illegible] Block.
[illegible] Mining and [illegible]

DR. SARAH ELLIS,
No. 20 North Tejon Street.
Chronic Diseases a Specialty. Consultation free.
Office hours: 9 a.m. to 11 a.m. 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

ADAMS, BIGGS & CO.,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.
Practice in State and Federal Courts. Corporation Law and Mining Law.
Room [illegible] Post Office. Colorado Springs.

MISS [illegible]
TEACHER OF PIANOFORTE.
[illegible]

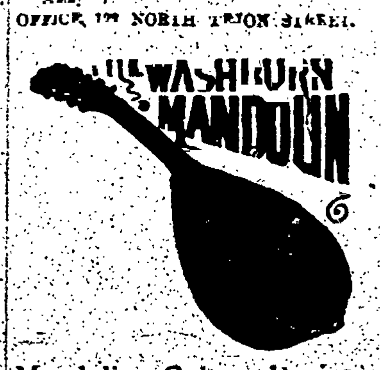
GOSHEN BROS.,

Manufacturers of

Pressed and Common Brick,

Contractors in brick work, [illegible]

OFFICE, 1?? NORTH TEJON STREET.



Mandolins, Guitars, Banjos Violins.

Sh[illegible] & Musical Instruments.
All kinds and all prices.

21 N. Tejon. HENT & WILLIAMS

Union Ice and Coal Co.

Are ever to the front, and will meet all cut prices in coal. Do not buy inferior grades. Until further notice we will sell:

Old Canon City Lump at	$4.?? per ton	
Nut at	3.75	"
Maitland Lump at	4.00	"
Nut at	3.50	"
McFerran Lump at	3.00	"
Mine Run at	[illegible]	"

Yours for clean coal and full weights,

Union Ice & Coal Co.

WRIGHT & MILLER,

General Stenographers and Copyists.

Successors to N. S. G[illegible]

We do a general stenographers' job [illegible]. Forms for all kinds of office and legal [illegible] supplies. [illegible] E. Pike's Peak Ave.

KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN EAGLE.

Castle of the Order Instituted Last Evening.

GRAND OFFICERS WERE HERE.

Quite a Large Party Came from Denver to Help Organize Excelsior No. 6 of Colorado Springs Other Local Events.

A castle of the Knights of the Golden Eagle was organized in this city last evening with fifty-four charter members. This is a beneficial and patriotic order which is quite strong in some parts of the east and which is growing rapidly in this State. The lodge was installed at Knights of Pythias hall by the grand lodge officers from Denver. It will meet Monday evenings in the K. P. hall hereafter.

The installing team was as follows: Grand Chief Roeking; Vice Grand Chief J. E. Tyler; Grand Sir Herald George Marshall; Past Grand Chief E. F. Lake; Grand Master of Records F. L. Dodge, all of Denver.

They were accompanied to this city by the uniform list of Silver State Commandery No. 1, of Denver, in charge of Captain B. B. Clauron; Past Grand Chiefs Stephen Nichols, August Reyer, J. O. Ogston, Thor. Williams, Oliver Eastgage, Carter, Smith, Kelly and Nash. They came down last evening and were a nice looking body of men.

The new lodge in this city is called Excelsior No. 6, and its officers are as follows: noble past chief, M. A. Mayhew; noble chief, W. A. Davis; vice noble chief, W. A. Cambell; sir herald, E. R. Decker; master of records, H. S. Poley; keeper of exchequer, W. C. Allen; clerk of exchequer, S. G. Dilley; venerable hermit, J. H. Crilling; high priest, W. D. Shemwell; trustees, G. P. Greenfield, A. T. Poley, Wm. Clark; first guard, Wm. Clark; second guard, R. L. McCreery; esquire, E. J. Lacey; worthy bard, J. M. Thornton.

After the officers had been installed last evening the members of the local lodge entertained their guests from abroad with a banquet at the Chicago bakery. It was made a most pleasing entertainment.

The Knights of the Golden Eagle have an insurance feature and many benefits. Excelsior castle will be one of the best in the State.

THE BUILDING BOOM.

New Houses Can Be Seen on Every Hand but More are Needed.

Some people are never happy unless they are miserable. They are the ones who are always finding fault with the condition of things, however prosperous it may appear to other people. They are the kind of people, as some one once said, who, when Palestine overflowed with milk and honey, complained that it was rather wet and sticky. There are people here in Colorado Springs to-day who complain that there is no real prosperity or progress in the city because all the money is tied up in mining stocks waiting for future developments. As a matter of fact if the general prosperity was not such as to make people overlook particular indications or take it all quite as a matter of course, there would be a considerable amount of talk about the real estate and building boom which already is well under way.

One does not need to be an architect, builder or real estate dealer to realize the activity in building; one cannot help but see the evidences. Just from a car, between Pike's Peak avenue and Glockner sanitarium, one can easily count a score of new houses in sight of the car line that are in various stages of completion. But it is not alone in the north that building is being done. There is scarcely a point in the city where the sound of the carpenter's hammer cannot be heard, or some signs of building or improvements be seen. New residences are going up not only singly but in groups and in one block on Las Animas street five new houses are in process of construction, and it is stated that all have been rented in advance.

The activity just at present seems to be confined to residence building, but work is to begin at once on the extensive addition to the Alta Vista, an account of which was given Friday morning, and the contract for the much talked of Connell block is to be let before the end of the month.

There are other important plans now under consideration for new buildings both for residence and other purposes, work on which will begin within the present spring. A full account of these plans will be given as soon as definitely decided.

DR. GREGG'S APPEAL.

The New Building for the Ernest Whitney Boys' Club.

A movement worthy of all commendation is now on foot to erect for the Ernest Whitney Boys' club a plain but convenient structure which shall meet the more pressing necessities of its important and growing work. The club has now been in existence over three years and its increasing popularity has amply shown that it meets a real need. In a town like ours, there are always many families which on account of financial reverses or the narrowing of income in consequence of the sickness of some member of the household, are compelled to live in very limited quarters. Too often this results in the boys, who are from 10 to 16 years old—that most impressionable age drifting out on to the streets in the evenings and in their exposure to all the temptations with which the streets and parks at night are rife. The Boys' club is for such boys not only a fortress from evil but a welcome pleasure resort, where in an agreeable way they get benefitted physically, intellectually and morally. The club in large measure does for the boy what a good home does gives him entertaining indoor games and sports, pleasant company, unobtrusive but wise and friendly counsel and good influence at a time of life when he needs them most.

Some, who read these words will recall an article on the work of the club by Miss F. E. Brooks, which recently appeared in the columns of The Gazette. Her appeal vividly set forth the fact that the King's Daughters who have had in hand this admirable enterprise, have worked for three years in a rented building poorly adapted for the purpose with a scanty supply of periodicals and books, and without any gymnastic apparatus.

By the generosity of General Palmer a lot has now been purchased on very favorable terms from the Colorado Springs company. The Boys' Club association has been incorporated and the ladies desire at once to proceed to the erection of a suitable building. They wish to raise at least $2000 with which they can complete their payment for the lot and provide two good-sized rooms, one to be used as a reading room, the other to be equipped as a gymnasium. The president of the Boys' Club association is Mrs. C. E. Noble; the vice-president is Mrs. W. A. Platt; the secretary, Mrs. H. H. Seldomridge; the treasurer, Mrs. E. T. Ensign. The directors are Mrs. F. W. Goddard, Mrs. A. S. Holbrook, Mrs. Arthur Goetz, Miss Ashburner, Mrs. J. B. Gregg.

These names are a sufficient guarantee that the work of the association will be carried on wisely and effectively. It should be clear enough to all observant and thoughtful minds that here is a work which should enlist the sympathy and the money of all who are interested in the welfare of our city and our commonwealth and our nation. Colorado boys are bright and quick and positive in their make-up. Surround them with good influences and you can make of them men intelligent and full of wholesome moral energy. Leave them on the streets and they are pretty sure to grow up to an evil manhood, to lives of vice and crime, infecting the whole body social and politic. I desire very earnestly to commend this movement to the sympathy and practical and generous help of the men and women of Colorado Springs.

Any friends who would like to visit the club in its present quarters will find it open Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, under the superintendence of Mr. Philip Gillette, in the building on Costilla street, just east of Tejon street, and a door or two beyond the Enterprise market.

JAS. B. GREGG.

The Society Event of Denver for the Ladies.

(From the Denver Times, March 13.)

Three days next week promise to be particularly interesting to society. Receptions that will give a foretaste of Easter have been arranged for Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday by the Appel Clothing company. The handsome room, half a block long, that has been made a special rendezvous for all women who love beautiful things, will be lavishly decorated with flowers, and all the finest and costliest models decreed by Dame Fashion will be displayed in the greatest profusion.

Mlle. Louise, whose name has become the password for artistic millinery, has taken charge of the millinery department. For years she has supplied the belles and fashionable matrons of New York, Philadelphia and Chicago with her charming creations, and now she has come to Denver to supply Colorado women with bonnets and hats that will be a joy to them. In addition to her own creations, Mlle. Louise has a great many imported pattern hats and bonnets from the Paris establishment of Caroline Rebour, Heitz-Bayer, Poyamie, Virot and Rodnitz. The Easter bonnet this year is indeed a thing of beauty. Never have such exquisite and daring combinations of color, such varied shapes and such unique designs, been introduced. There are hats for every sort of a face and bonnets for women of every age. The fact that no one need have anything that is not becoming, since such an infinite variety is in vogue, ought to be most cheering to the feminine heart. In the matter of trimmings, flowers, feathers, gauzes, velvets, and last, but not least, ribbons in pompadour and Dresden design are used with a master hand.

While the Easter millinery that will be shown is enough to turn any woman's head, the suits and wraps that have been imported from Paris, London, Berlin and Vienna will make a display previously unknown in the West. Street suits, waists, dinner gowns and evening costumes, of exclusive designs, will be seen. The tailor-made girl will find severe suits for the street, and really elaborate ones for receptions or theaters. No hint of the possibilities of cloth can be conveyed in mere description. An artist has combined the colors and drawn the lines for treatment and cut; the gowns are perfect. Among the handsome costumes are some pompadour silk, the patterns of which are of exclusive design and superb weave. The bodices are marvels. And the sleeves! They are, of course, made on the new patterns. The tight sleeve has come to grace the spring finery, but it is tight only part way and has a graceful fulness at the shoulder. Among the summer toilets grass cloth will be much in evidence, and there are grass cloth costumes in the hundreds to be on exhibition next week that are lined with silk and trimmed with rich hand embroideries, so that they are the most elegant achievements of the modiste's art. There are waists of tulle, of chiffon, of peau de soie, of pompadour silk and of every material imaginable.

The wraps are what will make every women covetous. From the foreign makers they have been brought in a most costly profusion. There are capes of the richest silks designed by Sarah Meyer and made in Europe. Nothing can equal their beauty and becomingness. Laces, embroideries and passementeries trim them.

One of the most interesting attractions that the Appel Clothing company has provided for the reception days is the costume made by Felix for Mrs. Astor and refused on account of the tremendous duty imposed upon it. It is valued at $700 without the duty, which almost equals the price of the gown, which is of pale green faille, elaborately embroidered in amber shades.

Next Wednesday, March 18, many ladies will attend from Colorado Springs. This magnificent and regal exposition will be exhibited at Weber hall, Colorado Springs, March 23 to 28.

Mrs. J. A. Smith Cured of Consumption.

For more than a year I had been troubled with fever, pain in my lungs and a very obstinate diarrhoea. My physician in the east tried all the best medicines and then sent me here to Colorado. I did not improve as I expected and concluded to try The Fullerton Consumptive Cure, for my lungs and consumption of the bowels. When I commenced treatment a few months ago I was weak and tired and only weighed 108 pounds. I now can work all day, have no trouble with my lungs or bowels and weigh 125 pounds. I most heartily recommend the remedy to all suffering in a similar way.

JULIA A. SMITH.
W. C. T. U. Home, Colo. Springs, Colo.

An Editor's Wife Cured of Consumption.

The Fullerton Consumption Cure of our city has scored a great victory in Pennsylvania, as shown by the following clipping:

Weekly Enterprise, Cambridgeboro, Pa. Feb. 13: It has been demonstrated in the past two months that consumption can be cured, and a Cambridge lady bears evidence of the successful treatment which has resulted in a permanent cure. Mrs. H. L. Lamb, wife of the publisher of the Enterprise, was a pronounced consumptive a year ago. Dr. Young made a microscopic examination of the sputum, finding the characteristics tubercular cells which distinguish the disease. It was decided to undertake a course of treatment for its cure, and last spring Dr. Young procured a supply of the Fullerton Consumptive Cure from Waterloo, Iowa, and began its use.

In Mrs. Lamb's case a marked improvement was noted within a few weeks after the treatment began, and this improvement has continued to the present time. Her general health is much better and the characteristic symptoms of consumption have entirely disappeared. Mr. and Mrs. Lamb and the doctors all agree that the treatment has proven a success.

It hardly needs to be added that the patient and her friends are gratified at the result of the treatment, extending over eight or nine months. The cure has more than a local interest, however, and we have given the fact without any desire to boom the remedy itself, or the physician who has taken charge of the case.

Another Case of Consumption Cured in Colorado Springs.

I will be pleased to personally explain to any one my experience with the Fullerton Consumptive Cure. I was afflicted with this terrible disease about two years ago, had all the usual symptoms of fever, chills, hemorrhage, cough expectoration and night sweats. I took all kinds of medicine and treatment but gradually found myself failing in strength and flesh. I then tried this climate with no avail. About three months ago a friend of mine advised me to try The Fullerton Consumptive Cure, which I did, and at this present writing all my former symptoms have passed away and I feel perfectly well in every respect and I know this remedy has saved my life.

CHAS. STUMP,
614 S. Nevada avenue.

Many patients are now availing themselves of this wonderful remedy. For further testimonials from patients and physicians, write or call at Rooms D and E, Exchange block, Colo. Springs.

OUR ADVERTISERS WHAT THEY OFFER

The Largest Spring Stocks Ever Shipped Into This City.

WHERE TO GET THE BARGAINS.

Business Better in Colorado Springs than in Any Other City in the West—Stores Well Filled with Latest and Best Goods.

Notwithstanding the fact that the railroads have made such an extremely low rates to Denver and other points, comparatively few people of this city have availed themselves of the cut for the purpose of making their purchases in Denver. Past experience has taught them that their home merchants can supply the tastes of the most fastidious and carry as fine a line of goods as the Denver houses, and the prices are just about the same. The Gazette can recommend all their advertisers, and by consulting its columns from time to time you will find opportunities that will repay you well for your trouble.

The circulation of The Gazette to-day is 7,500. The list is getting larger every day.

Bennett & Chaplin are offering a choice lot on North Nevada for $1,250.

E. S. Bumstead & Co. are now ready to supply you with hose—they have just received 5,000 feet.

John Lennox got a new line of reed chairs, folding beds and bed lounges during last week.

The Columbia Tailoring company will open for business on Tuesday the 17th at No. 20 Pike's Peak avenue.

John T. Clough is selling tinware as cheap as anybody. They have household furnishings to suit everybody.

Edward Ferris is offering a very desirable business property on Tejon street for sale. A special bargain if taken this week.

The Wilbur Dry Goods company will have a special sale commencing to-morrow of one lot of fine silks at 55 cents per yard.

C. E. Evans & Co. have a full and elegant display of spring and summer styles in gentlemen's furnishings in their large show window.

Wortman & Reynolds have a good investment for some one in a half block of eight lots in West Colorado Springs. It will pay you to investigate.

Baker & Co. is making a specialty of toilet articles and preparations, and their stock will be found very complete, embracing the best there is.

Hassell Iron Works company is extending their trade to West Creek and Florissant. During the week they have put in hoisting machinery in both these places.

Matt Conway has received another line this week of new shoes, black and tans. He has a stock now that will please everybody, and he says prices are always right.

Look out for A. D. Craigue's special list of groceries that appear every Tuesday in The Gazette. He says he cannot be discounted on prices when good groceries are considered.

Boland's North End store is a good place to buy furnishings very cheap, the price, however, does not effect the quality of goods; they carry an exclusively high grade of goods.

Hibbard & Co. are very busy these days with their spring arrivals in novelties and dress goods. The ladies will find this store well filled with everything in the latest in the above lines.

Every business man should have a nice roll top desk. They are the most convenient and serviceable desk made, and can be had very cheap at Fairley Bros., who are now offering them at $12 to $100.

The Palace Grocery company have received some of the finest lines of imported goods ever brought to this city. If you will take a look into their two stores, you will see an ideal grocery and an ideal bakery.

N. O. Johnson & Sons have received over one hundred bales and cases of merchandise within the last ten days. We call special attention to their advertisement in which they give full particulars about their new lines.

At James E. Aiken's museum and music store you will find a splendid display of Navajo blankets, fur rugs and all kinds of novelties, etc. Mr. Aiken is making special low prices on everything in his store now to make room for new novelties.

V. Z. Reed & Co. are offering four cheap lots in the North End addition. The offer only holds good for another week.

Colorado Springs Furniture company have three floors well filled with furniture, and offer to suit you in most anything if you will call on them.

The Bee Hive will have a special sale for this week in four departments of their store. We advise our readers to refer to their advertisement on another page for full particulars. This firm will have a free delivery system hereafter, and will deliver goods to any part of the city.

Hext & Williams have a beautiful advertisement about the Chickering pianos, for which they are special agents in this city. These pianos are indorsed and have been played by the world's most eminent musicians, and also won the greatest award at the Columbian Exposition at Chicago.

Giddings Bros. have just received their shipment of spring capes, ladies' suits and separate skirts. They are offering these goods very cheap. They are also showing beautiful novelties in black and colored wool dress goods and new silks. Their new bicycle suitings is the thing if you ride a wheel.

The May Clothing company are now ready with their spring stock of clothing, which includes all the latest novelties of the season. In their half page advertisement to-day they tell what they will do for their patrons. They are making a special effort for trade and you can expect to get bargains at their store.

H. Weber was the first man in this city to go into the bicycle business, and from the start has enjoyed a good trade. His establishment at 119 Pike's Peak avenue, is a busy looking place—and every cyclist knows Weber, because he is such an accommodating fellow. He handles the Sterling, Fowler, Crescent and Munger.

Holbrook & Perkins are having a great pants sale. They are offering three hundred pair at one-half their value. This is certainly an opportunity, and those who avail themselves of it will get bargains. They are also offering extra inducements in their tailor-made suits, and remember, they always guarantee a perfect fit.

H. S. Adler & Co., the tailors, received their new spring suitings and novelties last week, direct from the wholesale establishment of E. H. Van Ingen & Co. of New York. These goods were personally selected by Mr. Adler during his recent trip East, and he considers it the best line he has ever handled in this city. These gentlemen are first-class tailors and will always guarantee a fit.

Royal Arcanum.

El Dorado Council No. 1114, Royal Arcanum, will hold another open meeting at Odd Fellows hall next Wednesday evening at 8:30 o'clock. Earlier in the evening the council will meet in regular session to initiate several applicants and transact the necessary business. At 8:30 the doors will be thrown open for invited guests and their ladies to enjoy a fine musical and literary programme especially prepared for the occasion. The open meetings of this order are always a source of great pleasure and favorable comment.

THE MAY
Miller & Hopkins Hat
20 S. Tejon.

MODERN BUILDINGS.

An Elegant Row of Houses on Sierra Madre Built by Walter F. Crosby.

Conspicuous among the many improvements which have been made in this city during the past few months is the fine row of cottages built by Mr. Walter F. Crosby on Sierra Madre ave. These houses, six in number, are very artistic and complete in every detail. Great care and attention was paid to the plumbing and sanitary arrangements. The houses are of a most artistic design and finish. Being built upon the bluff, an unobstructed view of the mountains is obtained. The interiors are finished in the best possible taste; an air of refinement that is delightful prevails. There is an unusual number of pantries and closets, and electric bells connect all the rooms with the servant quarters, which are very complete and carefully planned. The kitchens and pantries are finished in pure white, and have a charmingly cleanly appearance. Mr. Charles Wilmot Dawson, the architect of the buildings, deserves credit for the results he has produced, as does Mr. Crosby for his well-directed enterprise. It is to be hoped that others will take example from this project, and build more houses of this kind, of which the city is in such great need. All these dwellings are for sale or rent.

Dr. Henry B. Hayden, dentist, El Paso block, 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.

Ten Mile Record.

Jacksonville, Fla., March 11.—At the Villa Maynard meet of the Jacksonville wheelmen, Harry Elks of Saratoga, N. Y., rode 10 miles in competition in 21:53. Chairman Gideon of the L. A. W. racing board telegraphs that the best time for 10 miles prior to Elks's performance was 22:32. Elks, therefore, holds the world's amateur championship for 10 miles in competition. Elks's performance was the more notable, because the racers were not paced for nearly two miles of the distance.

REPUBLICAN CALL.

A Republican city convention is hereby called to meet at the court room of the first division of the District Court on Thursday, March 19, at 8 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for each of the following offices, viz.:

City Treasurer.
City Clerk.
City Marshal.
City Attorney.
Supervisor of Streets.
City Engineer.
Police Magistrate.

and to chose a chairman of the Republican City Committee to serve for the ensuing year and to transact any other business that may properly come before said convention.

The basis of representation in said convention is the vote cast for J. C. Plumb for Mayor at the city election of April 2, 1895, and is one delegate for each fifty votes or major fraction thereof.

The wards on above basis will be entitled to delegates as follows:

Ward One	7
Ward Two	11
Ward Three	9
Ward Four	9
Ward Five	6
Total	42

It is recommended that the ward primaries be held Tuesday, March 17, and in accordance with the resolution adopted at the last city convention that they be held between the hours of 3 p. m. and 7 p. m., to receive the ballots of the qualified Republican voters in the respective wards.

L. A. PEASE,
Chairman Republican City Committee.
March 12, 1896.

Ward Primaries.

The ward primaries of the respective wards are hereby called to meet on Tuesday, March 17, between the hours of 3 p. m. and 7 p. m., at the following places:

Ward One, College Hose House.
Ward Two, Coliseum.
Ward Three, 29 East Costilla street.
Ward Four, St. James hotel.
Ward Five, C. B. Fenin Hose house.

and at said time and place to nominate a candidate for alderman, choose delegates to city convention and a committeeman and committee woman to serve for ensuing year.

C. W. HAINES.
OLIVER H. SHOUP.
MRS. L. C. M'ARTHUR,
JOSEPH SYKES,
JOHN CHAPMAN,
MRS. L. M'JOHNSTON,
A. W. MAXWELL,
Ward Committeemen.

INDIANA, OHIO, PENNSYLVANIA. Pennsylvania Short Lines which extend from Chicago through 40 counties in Indiana, through 44 counties in Ohio, and traverse the entire Keystone State, reaching all principal cities and towns in these three States. GEO. T. HULL, Traveling Passenger Agent, Denver.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

HALLETT & BAKER.
Undertakers, No. 7 Cascade avenue.

DR. W. K. SINTON.
Dentist, El Paso block.

Dr. M. H. Smith, dentist, has removed his office to 118 East Kiowa street, opposite Hagerman block.

DR. W. FOWLER,
Dentist.
Rooms in Nichols block, 18 South Tejon street.

J. ALLEN SMITH,
Dentist. Office third floor Bank block.

G. O. Taylor whiskies used by critical judges.

A LIMITED AMOUNT!
OF THE
TREASURY STOCK
Of some of the
Leading Cripple Creek Mining Companies,
May be had at ground floor prices by applying to
The Cripple Creek Syndicate Investment Company.
Members Colorado Springs Board of Trade Mining Exchange and Chicago Mineral and Mining Board.
Rooms 22 & 23, 1st Nat. Bank Blk
Colorado Springs, Colo.
References: First National Bank, El Paso County Bank, Ice Ex. ing Telegraph,

Boland's North End Store

Gent's Furnishing Goods.

SPRING HATS—Just received our complete line of Nobby Spring Hats from the best makers in the country. Our extremely low prices which prevailed during the fall season will continue during the spring. This means 25 per cent below any store down town.

Fancy Shirts and Neckwear.

We now have a beautiful line of fancy colored front and all colored shirts as well as the largest assortment of Negligees. Prices range from 50c to $1.50.

Our line of Neckwear surpasses anything in the city for pretty designs and low prices.

Merchant Tailoring.

We are now showing more samples of cloths for spring suitings and pantings than all the tailors in the city combined.

As for Prices, there is no Comparison.

We compare with ready made prices. Suits range from $14.50 to $20.00 for nobby all wool Cheviots, Cassimeres and Worsteds. Pants prices run from $4.50 to $7.00. We guarantee a perfect fit and the best possible workmanship. We have secured one of the best tailors in Colorado to supervise all our work and see that everything that leaves our store is first-class.

131 North Tejon Street,
Cor. Bijou St.

BOLAND'S.

PEOPLE WHO ..LOOK CLOSELY

At both quality and prices are the ones who will be particularly interested in our Furniture Store. Our goods are the very best quality that money will buy. They are the most artistic. They are made up of the finest grade of Furniture carried in the State of Colorado.

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ROOM 9, GAZETTE BUILDING.

Special attention is called to the big advertisement of the May Clothing Company on the 9th page.

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Mines, Stocks, Investments

Colorado Springs Mining Stock Association.

Colorado Springs, March 14.—The market winds up in very good condition and probably in much better shape than was expected by the majority at the end of the week. Union, Work and Isabella were all very heavy sellers, but the transactions were consummated without changing the price very much. Isabella was hardly so strong as was expectedd, but stiffened towards the close of the call when it was selling at 55½. Union opened at 55¼, and then declined a point or two only to increase to opening figures again at the close. Work showed signs of improvement, but could not stand the prosperity of 27 cents, to which it jumped at one time. It did not decline very much, however, and was always in good demand at 16¾, at which the last 15,000 shares changed hands. Both the silver stocks continue to make a good showing. Argentum-Juniata holds firm at better than 69 and Mollie Gibson finds ready sale at 70. Outside of the stocks already named there was not very much activity among the listed ones, but this does not mean that they showed weakness as the reverse was the case. Hayden at 6¾, Mt. Rosa at 15, Fanny Rawlings at 12½ and Oriole at 4 were all strong. Anaconda, Consolidated and Trachyte were slightly heavier traders and all were firm.

Mines.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Argentum Juniata	69	69¼	1200
Anaconda	68	68½	3000
Cripple Creek Con	19½	19½	.....
Favorite	9¾	9¾	3000
Gold and Globe	21¾	22¼	250
Gold Crater	....	4.95	.....
Golden Fleece	1.55	1.58	100
Ingham Con	25	25½	500
Isabella	55¼	55¾	27000
Stamped Isabella	55¼	55½	4000
Mollie Gibson	69½	70	850
Moon-Anchor	70	72	.....
Pharmacist	14½	15	500
Portland	1.43	1.46	1900
Prince Albert	....	13	.....
Rebecca	....	....	.....
Rubicon	....	25	.....
Specimen	10	16¼	.....
Union	53	53¼	19750
Work	16¾	16¾	31500

Prospects.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Alta Monte	3½	....	.....
Alamo	6½	6¾	600
Bob Lee	1¾	1¾	250
Banner	....	5¼	.....
Creede and C. C.	5¼	6	.....
C. O. D.	....	7½	.....
C. C. Gold Ex.	16	16½	.....
Currency	....	....	.....
Croesus	3	....	.....
Fanny Rawlings	12¾	12½	5000
Findley	3	3¼	.....
Franklin	1⅝	1¾	1000
Good Hope	1¼	2½	.....
Hayden Gold	6½	6¾	1000
Ida May	....	....	.....
Lillie	....	....	.....
Matoa	18	20	.....
Marion Gold	1¼	1¾	.....
Magner Rock	1¼	1¾	.....
Mt. Rosa	15	15½	1000
Mobile	2½	....	.....
New Haven	5	5½	6000
Oriole	3	4	1000
Pilgrim Con	3¾	4¼	2000
Silver Gold	1¾	1½	2000
Trachyte	4¾	5	11000

Separate Sales.

The separate sales in the listed stocks were as follows: Golden Fleece, 100 at 57; Stamped I., 4000 at from 57 to 55⅝; Mollie G., 850 at 69¾ and 70; Specimen, 5000 at 10¼; Ingham, 500 at 25; Portland, 1900 at from $1.46 to $1.49½; Isabella, 25,900 at from 55¼ and 55½; Pharmacist, 500 at 14¾; Union, 15,850 at from 52½ to 53½; Work, 30,500 at from 16¼ to 17; Alamo, 600 at 6¾; Bob Lee, 250 at 2½; Franklin, 1000 at 1¾; Pilgrim, 2000 at 4; Fanny R., 5000 at 12¾ and 12½; Mt. Rosa, 1000 at 15½; Hayden, 1000 at 6¾; Oriole, 1000 at 4; New Haven, 6000 at 5 and 5½; Silver, 2000 at 1½; Trachyte, 12,000 at 4¾ and 5; A.-J., 1200 at 69½ and 69¾; Anaconda, 3400 at 67½ and 68; Consolidated, 16,500 at 19¾ and 19½; Favorite, 3000 at 9½ and 9¾; Gold and Globe, 250 at 22½.

Unlisted Stocks.

Colorado City and M., 3,60 at 5¾.
Dapte, 3500 at 10½ and 11.
Gould, 2000 at 13½.
Henrietta, 5000 at 12½ and 12¾.
Ironclad, 500 at 6½.
Jack Pot, 3000 at 9¾ and 9¾.
Mountain Beauty, 6000 at 4.
Mt. Rosa and Battle Mountain Tunnel, 1000 at 5.
Pappoose, 2000 at 6½ and 2000 at 6¾.
Silver State, 1000 at 1¾.
Elkton, 500 at 96 and 97.
Anchoria-Leland, 166 at $1.88.
Ernestine, 3000 at 1¼.
Jefferson, 1730 at 20¾.
Sacremento, 4000 at 5! and 5¾.
Defender, 3000 at 1½.
Enterprise, 500 at 12¾.
Gold Standard, 21,500 at from 9¾ to 10½.

CRITIC'S LETTER.

Its a pretty hard thing to hold Cripple Creek down these days and it has to be a pretty big thing to do so. The Eastern press is a pretty big thing and although it has printed a lot of lies about the camp, probably because it never knew the truth, it has failed to hurt the camp or hold it back. In this instance, however, the smelter is found to be mightier than the pen, for what the united and prejudiced efforts of the Eastern press has failed to do the smelters are accomplishing.

I refer to the high rates charged for smelting the ores of the Cripple Creek district which prevents a lot of ore being sent out of the camp that is now being left in the stopes of the mines. Of course this is only a matter of retarding development and not of permanent detriment, but it is undoubtedly holding things back, not only in the matter of present shipments, which it keeps a good deal below what it ought or could be, but it prevents many budding prospects from blossoming into mines.

When about a year ago the smelter combine was bursted up, there was a big rush to camp on the part of the agents of the different smelters to net ore and sign contracts at very low rates, in which, however, there was a very good profit. The smelters soon got tired of competition, managerial noddles have come together and the price has steadily climbed to $12 per ton for the treatment of ores. The smelters are all crowded and bring so competition is out of the question, and the only reason that the charge is not put still higher is that the smelters fear to raise the ire of the mine-owners too much, to bring the avaricious-ness of the whole thing into too much prominence, or, in other words, to make too much use of a liberal allowance of rope.

I was talking to a man the other day, who—well I guess I won't describe him or his business, else you would soon know who he was, and I make it a point never to tell who the people are whose ideas I often make use of in these columns, but "a man" is quite a financier in his way and he said to me, said he, I believe that at the present rate of smelter charges that a mine-owner or company would make money at the rate of about 8 per cent. per annum were he or the company to leave the ore in the mine and not send it to the smelters. In about 12 months we shall have plenty of fine reduction plants in operation and all in a position to handle Cripple Creek ores with facility. If only half of them materialize that are now being mooted there will be enough to settle the hash of the smelters and make them come down in their rates. They have got to do this sooner or later or else see all the ores go to the chemical reduction works.

The present smelting rates do seem very much like a hold-up, and everything is so crowded that they have everything pretty much their own way—but not quite I am thinking. If the smelters, the servants of the mines, and especially of Cripple Creek mines, can allow themselves to be so confoundedly independent why not let the mine-owners, on whom the smelters depend, also show that spirit for which we Americans are noted, and be confoundedly independent too? It is only because all are so busy that there is no break in price. There is no hard and fast combine but it is much more profitable for all to keep up excessive rates and the smelters think that there is no good reason for lowering them. But if one smelter were to run short of ore, don't you think that smelter would cut its rates just a little bit rather than to blow out a shift? And supposing there were two or three smelters without ore, don't you think that the competition would be just that much keener? Does it not rest with the mining men and not the smelters? Supposing the mines were to confine their shipments to one or two smelters, would not the others soon cut rates or at least offer to do the work at a fair compensation, and would not one lesson of this description be sufficient for all occasions or until such a time when sufficient reduction works shall be built to come to the aid of the mines and enforce a fair rate? Such a time is coming, rest assured, and probably at no great distance. Then we shall see what Cripple Creek really can do in the matter of shipping, for the smelters will be holding out inducements for the high grade and the other plants will be prepared to receive the mountains of low grade material.

Probably with an idea of economy, a good many Denver brokers are using a flimsy little sheet called "Colorado Mining Stock Price-Current" to print their market letters on. My attention to this sheet was first attracted by an article in The Gazette and from that and what I can judge of the sample before me I should say that the methods of running it have not been altered yet. The editor, or someone connected with the The Colorado Mining Stock Price-Current, starts out to tell about mining companies but when the information(?) is sifted to the bottom, only "I don't know" remains.

For the sake of true economy I would advise the Denver brokers not to use the sheet in question for their market letters, as it is of such a character to beget mistrust instead of confidence. The particular number I have before me contains a market letter of the Beall Investment company which is responsible for a lot of bombastic rot and which I will reprint just for the fun of the thing:

"As we progress well upon the way towards the seventh anniversary of the founding of the Colorado Mining Stock Exchange, we take pride in calling the attention of our customers and correspondents to the fact that this is the oldest and largest institution of its kind in the State, occupying as handsome a hall and commodious quarters and enjoying as complete facilities for the transaction of its business, including a clearing house (with a manager under heavy bonds) as can be found west of the Mississippi river. Our position in the Capitol city and financial center of the State, our large membership and general high standing of the members, coupled with the most exacting scrupulousness on the part of the listing committee, make it the best medium in the entire West for mine-owners and promoters to list their stocks, and the safest mining market in the State of Colorado for investors to place their orders. We make no reflections upon the markets of Colorado Springs and elsewhere; they are always sure to have a certain class of customers, but we may well be excused for taking at the present time a pardonable pride in the prosperity and activity of this, the pioneer of all mining exchanges in the State."

I have already shown what the "exacting scrupulousness" of the listing committee on the Denver Exchange amounted to, and as to the value of other outbursts of egotism, I will leave my readers to judge for themselves. It was very kind of Mr. Beall and his company to admit that we did have some customers here. He omitted to say what class they were, however, but that was evidently an oversight, for of course he meant first class.

A very recent arrival from California informs me the inhabitants of the Golden State are talking much about Cripple Creek and that we may expect to see a large influx from there during the summer. So I judge from this that the jealous utterances in the San Francisco and other California papers are not being heeded to any great extent.

What is very gratifying to learn is that Western neighbors understand the nature of mining stocks and are not so darn awfully afraid of them as our Eastern friends are. For the Californian to speculate is as natural as for the Kentuckian to race horses and the darkey to sing. They are born and bred to it, but though they have this speculative blood within them they will never be the suckers that many a calculating Easterner is—when it comes to a matter of mining stocks.

During my chat I learned that the Californians were surprised and gratified when they were told that our Cripple Creek stocks were non-assessable. The Frisco papers have columns and columns of sale notices of stocks that are going under the hammer because the assessments have not been paid on them but never a notice of dividend.

Look after our California friends when they come among us; you can't pull their legs but you will have no trouble in making them speculate if you show them that they will have a good run for their money and a legitimate opportunity of making big profits and there are many such in Cripple Creek.

The past week's trading has been very gratifying and I refer not only to the generally improved tone of the market but to the discretion of the buying public in which has been given [illegible] to the higher priced and listed stocks. If you have watched the market closely, as I have, you will see that by far the greatest number of transactions have been made in the listed stocks in spite of the fact that it takes a good deal more money to dabble in them than it does in the newer prospective speculations.

The fact that Isabella pays the dividend this month has helped matters greatly not so much on account of this particular dividend but as the declaration of it makes a precedent for the future and that the officers of the company have declared their desire to continue it regularly every month. I have not the slightest doubt that they will continue it and, as I have said quite frequently of late, I see nothing but advancement for the company and cannot even imagine anything of a retarding nature. The dividend costs the company $22,500 per month and the net profits are about $35,000, so it will be seen that a nice little sum will be added to the treasury every month as well as paying the dividend. The expenses are heavy now but this will not be so for all time and at about the same time that the expenses decrease the production will become heavier. Think this over and you will find that I am right.

I have stuck to Isabella for a long time and have always advised its purchase. It was one of the first stocks I ever advised in these columns and at the time gave quite a lengthy account of the company. This was in November, only a little over four months ago, and the stock was then selling at 27. It has doubled in value some time ago and is on the road to triple. It will triple one of these days I am thinking, though perhaps not just yet. At 60 cents Isabella looks like a good buy, as 1 per cent. per month is as good as 20 per cent. on the investment.

The Denver brokers got very excited last week over the much advertised Blue Jay stock, and sent the price flying from 6 to 20 cents. I don't think the stock is worth anything like 20 cents for a minute, and look upon the whole thing as a stock jobber's scheme pure and simple. The company has a property from which shipments are being made, I understand, but from what I can learn it is nothing out of the ordinary in Cripple Creek and a shipping mine is not always a pay mine. There is not much of the stock about and it is easy to manipulate. The strings were quite probably pulled from the East—the poor, little East, that is so terribly afraid of getting bitten by us bold, bad Westerners!

If the Leadville Herald-Democrat, the Carbonate Camp's daily paper, expresses the opinion of that community, Leadvilleites must be mighty jealous of our Cripple Creek. The paper in question is always making, what an Englishman would call, "nasty remarks," and one day last week these "nasty remarks" reached nigh upon a column. When writing of Cripple Creek, The Herald-Democrat always makes errors pro rata to the amount of space covered, so in this lengthy effusion it would not be difficult to pick out a baker's dozen or two. I will reprint here one section of this paragraphless article to show you the style of the thing. I will not attempt to answer it, feeling sure that the future will answer it far better than I by proving the rottenness of it:

"But the signs in the financial heavens are as plain as the nose on a man's face. The end is drawing near. In spite of the prophecies of the newspapers, the despairing efforts of the boom writers to galvanize new life into the stock boom, the slump continues and there is no hope for a rise. As the stocks go down the drop will be accelerated by reason of the fact that everyone will be throwing his stock on the market to sell. The efforts of the bulls must necessarily avail nothing. The result will be panic and a collapse."

I have been shown the prospectus of the Rhyolite Gold Mining company, and trust the promoters will excuse me for not believing quite everything contained therein, and not agreeing with all their advice. I do not believe, for instance, that Rhyolite stock starting on a selling basis of 10 cents per share will "within a short time show an advance equal, if not better" than Anchoria-Leland, Anaconda, Consolidated or Portland, and I do not consider that the stock is a cheap buy at 10 cents. However good the showing on the La Plata claims may be I should not consider that I was telling the truth and nothing but the truth were I to say that they "are located in the midst of shipping mines, some of which have made brilliant records as shippers," seeing that their location is on Tenderfoot hill.

I suppose it is too late to say anything about the stock of the Gold Development company of Boston, but I certainly think it is a better sell at 25 cents than a buy the price at which it is being offered in the East. THE CRITIC.

Yesterday the Columbine-Victor Deep Mining and Tunnel company purchased one-quarter of the Santa Christo and an eighth of the Little May, on Squaw mountain. The Santa Christo adjoins the April Fool upon the west and the company now owns three-quarters of the same.

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Mines, Stocks, Investments

Colorado Springs Board of Trade and Mining Exchange.

Colorado Springs, March 14—The closing call of the week resulted in sales of 112,500 shares of stock, 89,500 of which was listed stock. Consolidated sold 4500 shares at 19½; Enterprise was unusually active, selling to the extent of 800 shares at around 17¾; Isabella stood at about 68¼, but had only light sales. Union sold 3700 shares at near 53¼. The most active seller of the day was Squaw Mountain at around 7, selling to the extent of 31,000 shares. Champagne and Bonanza King were also active, the former with 10,000 sales at about 1½, and the latter with 2000 at around 4. Sales of unlisted stocks amounted to 23,000 shares, with no large sales of any one stock.

Shipping Mines.

	Bid	Ask	Sales.
Anaconda	66	69	....
Anchoria-Leland	....	....	....
Argentum-Juniata	60	62	....
Bangkok	....	8¼	....
Bankers	17⅝	19	....
Blue Bird	....	....	....
Cripple Creek Con	19½	19½	4500
Elkton	97	1 00	....
Enterprise	17¾	18	800
Gold Crater	....	5 00	....
Gold and Globe	20¼	....	....
Golden Fleece	1 60	1 67	....
Gold King	....	62	....
Garfield Grouse	5⅞	5⅞	....
Isabella	68¼	68¾	2100
Isabella Stamped	67½	67½	100
Ingham Con	....	....	....
Jefferson	20	22	....
Mollie Gibson	70	72	....
Mason	19	20½	....
Nugget	....	15	....
Orphan Bell	10	12½	1000
Portland	1 46	1 47	600
Pharmacist	14⅝	14½	1000
Rebecca	....	....	....
Theresa Gold	....	....	....
Union	53	53¼	3700
Work	16⅝	16¾	1000

Prospective Mines.

	Bid.	Ask	Sales
Alamo	6¼	6½	....
Acacia	8¼	8¾	....
Ajax	....	....	....
Blue Bell	....	....	....
Ben Hur	6	6½	....
Buckhorn	6½	6¾	1000
C. C. and Manitou	5¾	5⅞	4000
Currency	....	....	....
Creede and C. C.	5½	6	....
Des Moines	....	....	....
Dante	10¾	11⅝	....
Fannie Rawlings	1¼	1⅜	2000
Flower of the West	....	....	....
Golden Age	1¾	....	....
Gould	13¼	....	....
Humboldt	3¾	4⅛	....
Ida May	....	....	....
Ironclad	6	....	....
Ivanhoe	....	....	....
Jack Pot	9¼	9¾	....
Keystone	6⅛	6¾	1000
Mt. Rosa	....	....	....
Monarch	....	6¼	....
Mutual	....	8	....
Ophir	8½	10½	....
Pappoose	6¼	6½	....
Princess	....	....	....
Ramona	....	....	....
Reno	5	6	2000
Sacramento	8¼	8¼	1000
Temomj	10¼	10½	....

Prospects.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales
Aola	....	4	....
Anchor	....	....	....
Arequa Savage	....	....	....
American Con	....	....	....
Atlantic and Pacific	9½	11¼	....
Alton	....	5½	....
Beatrice Tunnel	....	....	....
Banner	4¾	6⅛	....
Bob Lee	1⅜	2¼	....
Bonanza King	2⅞	4¼	2000
Boston and Colo	1⅛	2	....
Bonita Gold	1	....	....
Columbine	....	2½	....
Copper Mountain	1⅝	2	....
Champagne	1½	1⅝	10000
C. K. and N.	092	1¼	....
Crescent	002	007	....
Dold	....	....	....
Emma Almee	....	....	....
El Dorado	....	....	....
Empire	1¼	2	....
Eureka	090	1¼	....
Findley	....	....	....
Franklin	....	....	....
Golden Eagle	3¼	3⅜	1000
Golden Treasure	1	1¼	2000
Henrietta	2¼	2¾	....
Hercules	3½	5	1000
Hayden Gold	6⅝	6¾	....
Kaffirs	....	4	....
Lottie Gibson	1¾	2¼	....
Magna Charta	2⅞	....	....
Montevideo	097	1	....
Maggie Reeves	1	1¼	....
Niagara	2	....	....
National M and T.	....	....	....
Park View	1¼	1¾	....
Rattler	....	....	....
Republic	2	2¾	1000
Ruth D	....	....	....
Red Bird	1¼	1½	....
Stockholm	050	060	....
Silver State	1½	2	....
Star of the West	1¾	2	....
St L and C. C. T.	1⅜	2¼	....
Security	055	077	....
Squaw Mountain	6⅞	7½	3000
Sedan Gold	....	2	....
T. F. T.	3½	....	....
Trachyte	4⅞	5¼	....
Uncle Sam	....	....	....
Vanity Fair	....	2½	....
Virginia M.	1⅞	....	....
Wheel of Fortune	090	1½	....
Woman's Gold	2	2¼	....
Western Union	....	3	....

The following unlisted stocks were sold:
Gault, 4500 at 1.
Colfax, 2000 at 3¼.
Ernestine, 1000 at $10 25 per thousand
Empress, 3000 at $7 25 per thousand.
Gold Standard, 2300 at 9¼ to 10½.
Lillian Russell, 5000 at 1½.
Bedford, 5000 at 2.

ACTIVITY IN MINING.

Companies are Pushing Development Work on Their Properties.

A good vein has been opened up in a new 25-foot shaft on the Oscar Pepper, one of the Vanity Fair properties. This new vein is believed to be an extension of the Highland Chief vein, from which ore is being saved in the adjoining claim. The Ogallala, belonging to the same company, is looking better every day, and something good is being looked for in the near future. The company is getting ready to stope ore and are running levels both ways on the vein from the bottom of the 60-foot shaft. From the character of the rock now being taken out, it is not unlikely that sylvanite ore will be encountered before long. The company has some ore saved and will make its first shipment in about a week. The ore will be sorted and run about $40 per ton. The pay streak is now 10 inches wide and growing gradually wider as depth is reached.

The Ernestine Company.

Contractors will start work during the coming week to sink the Bloodhound, Five and Forty and Black Boy shafts an additional 25 feet, making each 40 feet deep. These claims are located in a group on Little Bull hill, and belong to the Ernestine company. This company is now working the Oxford on Galena with very fine prospects. The shaft has lately been retimbered and patents are under way on all the properties. A bond of $40,000 was refused on the Oxford last week.

The Violet Company.

A new vein has just been opened in the Bob Tail, one of the Violet company's claims on Galena. The stuff very much resembles ore in the Ogallala claim of the Vanity Fair company. The vein is 12 inches wide on top and tests are now being made.

A good showing is also being made on the Majestic belonging to the same company. Men are now at work trenching to discover the course of the vein and after this is done, the vein will be well sampled and that portion proving the richest will at once be sunk on to a depth of 50 feet.

The Defender Company.

The tunnel which the Defender company is driving in a diagonal course through its group of claims is now in 176 feet. The officers of the company estimate that the tunnel will have to be driven 76 feet more before cutting a two-foot vein which has been uncovered at the surface. The tunnel will cut this vein at a depth of between 375 and 400 feet. The vein assayed about $11 at the surface.

The Loraine Company.

Work on the Loraine tunnel is going ahead rapidly. The last assay received from the vein along which this bore is being driven ran $11 per ton. The Loraine properties are all grouped and the company will save between 60 and 70 acres of land, providing all possible conflicts resulted adversely to the company, a thing quite improbable.

The Ingham Company.

The Ingham company shipped 40 tons of ore last week to the Cripple Creek sampler which returned from $40 to $60 per ton. Another shipment will be made during the coming week which will carry as good or better values. The company is well fixed financially, having several thousand dollars in its strong box and no debts.

A NEW CANDIDATE FOR PUBLIC FAVOR.

Far Famed Battle Mountain Receives Another Addition to Its List of Successful Corporations.

The Battle Mountain Consolidated Gold Mining Company, the latest incorporation owning property on and at the foot of Battle mountain, is receiving considerable attention from mining men, and the plans of the company having just been made public, the Gazette was furnished by the management some additional points on the properties of which ownership has to this date been made public, together with a brief resume of the aims of the company.

The three star propositions of the company are the Con Jos, Big Theatre and Viola, although a total of twelve different interests have been merged in the past three weeks.

Of the Big Theatre the company owns three quarters and of the Viola one half interest, while the Conejos belongs to it exclusively.

The northern and southern groups are separated by the Mt. Rosa or Victor townsite, and the locations of the respective properties cannot be bettered in the Cripple Creek district.

From the Portland Co. on the east to the Columbine-Victor tunnel on the west, there has been little if any intelligent development, with hardly a shaft down over a hundred feet. The workings on the Granite and Dead Pine have reached the greatest depth, and in tunnel work the Ithaca tunnel, starting at the southwest corner of the Big Theatre, has been driven into Battle mountain a distance of about 700 feet, toward the north end of the Dead Pine. This latter work has shown nothing, as it is run a little east of north, and would be exactly parallel with the course of nine-tenths of the veins of the district.

The territory above described, including the Dead Pine, upon which ground some of the richest mineral in the district has been found, but in narrow seams which as yet have led to no permanent ore body, has remained a mystery all through the history of Cripple Creek, during the five years of which has seen the discoveries on East Battle mountain, on Raven hill, Gold hill and Squaw mountain, without giving up the secrets of West Battle.

With the large amount of territory in the vicinity above mentioned, it is the purpose of the Battle Mountain Consolidated to sink a deep working shaft directly to the north of the Dead Pine and to the west of the Necessity about 250 feet, which will with extensive crosscutting solve the problem which Nature has intended should be known by the persevering prospector.

The company has ample means to sink 500 feet upon the apex of Battle mountain and to erect a large plant of machinery thereon, having sold all of the first allotment of 200,000 shares of treasury stock, and the receipts from the sale of additional stock now offered prior to March 20th will be used to further the company's interests by the purchase of other properties in the immediate vicinity of its present holdings.

With the prospect before it, the Battle Mountain Consolidated should become in the near future one of the large enterprises which have called the attention of the mining world to Cripple Creek.

THE ORIOLE COMPANY.

Activity on the Company's Property in Real Estate and Mining.

The Oriole company's treasurer yesterday received a check for over $1,000 on account of lots sold in the company's addition to the townsite of Cripple Creek. This addition comprising several hundred lots has a most desirable location, and is in a comfortable corner, bounded on the south and west by the original townsite. The addition is but six blocks from Bennet avenue, Cripple Creek's main thoroughfare, and is the same distance from the postoffice.

The Oriole company retains all rights to mineral bodies found below the surface, and are reserving certain portions to work the claims. Work was started last week on a 100-foot shaft on lots 14 and 15 in block 5, and two sets of lessees are also sinking shafts on the property where it is said the indications are good. All the ground is patented, and all moneys received from the sale of lots will be spent in development work. This is an additional income outside of the sale of treasury stock, which is not often enjoyed by a mining company. A plat of the townsite addition will be found in the advertising columns of this edition.

Lost, Strayed or Stolen.

A gentleman who traveled over the D. & R. G. from Cripple Creek to Denver on the night of the 12th, writes The Gazette that he arrived minus a specimen of petzite ore weighing about six pounds. He left it on a seat for a short while and thinks that someone who alighted at Colorado Springs took it with him, thinking no doubt that the ore had been left on the seat and forgotten. He would like to have it returned, however, as the specimen does not belong to him and will be pleased to reward anyone who will return it to this office.

H. L. FAGIN, RICHARD CLOUGH.

H. L. FAGIN & CO.,

BANKERS & BROKERS.

Money loaned on approved securities. Stocks carried on margins.

Members of Colorado Springs Mining Stock Association.

Weekly Market Letter Free upon Application.

Telephone 148. No. 15 N. Tejon St

MT. ROSA AND BATTLE TUNNEL

Is Now in 100 Feet and Work Being Pushed Vigorously.

Work is being pushed vigorously on the Mt Rosa and Battle Mountain Tunnel. Three shifts of miners are employed day and night. These men are under contract to put the tunnel in 75 feet a month, but they are doing better than this and sending it in at the rate of 100 feet every month, and as the size of the tunnel is 6x7 feet in the clear, it will be seen that this is quite a big undertaking.

Work on the tunnel has now been progressing for 30 days, and it is in a full 100 feet. The big bore is well timbered, and the cheering news of a change in the formation was sent down from camp yesterday. The formation which has been encountered is a vein or streak of rose quartz which has been driven through about one foot, but of which the dimensions are not yet known. The stuff has not yet been tested for values, and the management does not consider that it is pay rock.

The tunnel will be driven under the townsite of Victor for a distance of 2000 feet, and in places will cut the earth at considerable depth. It is being worked under a very valuable lease from the Mt Rosa company, which gives all rights for extracting ores at medium royalties. The 200 feet of work will be pushed to completion as rapidly as possible. A contract for 300 feet more work was let yesterday.

Golden Eagle Company.

At the adjourned annual meeting of the stockholders of The Golden Eagle Mining and Milling company, held yesterday afternoon, the following officers and directors were elected for the ensuing year:

T. J. Maloney, president; J. W. Woodrow, vice-president; E. R. Whitmarsh, secretary; N. Leipheimer, treasurer. L. Sheer, H. A. Young and W. T. Shemwell set on the directory with the above gentlemen.

The Golden Eagle company owns the Comstock, a patented claim on Raven Hill, adjoining the Elkton and Raven mines, and it is conceded by those who are in a position to know that the Raven vein runs through the property, making it a very valuable piece of ground. It is being worked by lessees at the present time. The company also own the Atlantic, Great Western, Eleventh Hour, and Sinaharol claims on Tenderfoot and Mineral hills, and it is the intention of the present board of directors to procure patents on these properties at once.

A YOUNG FINANCIER.

His Arrangements Carried as Well as He Could Have Wished.

Two little fellows who boarded the Clark street car, near the limits barn, yesterday, were evidently laboring under a severe mental strain. The younger had long yellow curls and was not over 4 years old. The age of the other was not so easily told. He might have been "old for 5" or "young for 7."

They did a large amount of animated whispering and the smaller kept an anxious eye on the conductor.

"There he comes, Walter," whispered the little one in curls to his elder brother as the coin collector approached.

"Keep still!" was the unsympathetic answer of the senior as he glanced indifferently about the car and assumed to be totally oblivious of the conductor's presence.

"Fare," called the latter, halting in front of the little pilgrims.

The tiny financier paid no attention to this challenge, but continued to eye the cooing baby at the other end of the car.

"Fare, young man," sternly repeated the conductor, touching the arm of the older boy. The passengers who had observed the previous movements of the boys felt that this crisis had not been unanticipated and developments were watched with curious interest. But they were not prepared for the frankly subtle bit of diplomacy which followed.

"I haven't any fare, sir," answered the spokesman of the pair, looking the conductor straight in the eye.

"But didn't your folks give you any money to pay your fare with?" persisted the conductor.

"Yes," was the ingenuous reply, "but the other conductor didn't charge us anything when we went to grandma's this morning, and so we thought you wouldn't either, and we just went and spent it all for candy at the store."

This closed the testimony for the defense. The passengers manifested their approval and the small financier calmly drew a much bedraggled piece of candy from the depths of his reefer pocket and began to nibble it while the court made up its decision.

After a moment's hesitation the conductor exclaimed, "Well, son; you're a bird!" and passed on to gather in the remaining fares. Chicago Post.

Mining properties bought for syndicates and individuals; management of properties a specialty.

GERALD M. KING,
P. O. Box 701, Cripple Creek.

Dr. Henry B. Hayden, dentist, El Paso block, 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.

G. O. Taylor whiskies, not excelled in Purity.

N. LEIPHEIMER,

Banker and Broker.

Member the Colorado Springs and Denver Mining Exchange.

Telephones 204 and 231.

Room 49, Bank Blk.

STOCKS BOUGHT ON MARGIN

M. KITTLEY,

BROKER.

Mines and Mining Stocks.

Member Colorado Springs Mining Stock Association.

TELEPHONE 262.

Rooms 6 & 11, Exchange Bank Bldg.

HOWARD E. MITCHELL. G. S. McCALL

MITCHELL & McCALL,

MINING STOCK BROKERS.

Members of the Colorado Springs Mining Stock Exchange and the Gold Exchange at Cripple Creek. Approved Stocks Carried on Margin

Telephone 148, P. O. Box 692. 15 N. Tejon St., Colorado Springs, Colo

JOHN G. MORGAN BROKERAGE CO

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

NO. 7 SOUTH TEJON STREET.

Stocks, Bonds, Grain & Provisions. Mining Stocks a Specialty.

Private wires to New York and Chicago.
Denver Office 1015 Seventeenth Street, Cooper Building.

STATE WARRANTS BOUGHT. TELEPHONE 132.

Telephone 282. ESTABLISHED 1884. P. O. Box 201.

ROOMS 25 & 26, HAGERMAN BLOCK.

EDWIN ARKELL & CO.,

Brokers and Promoters in Mines and Mining Stocks

Members of the Colorado Springs Mining Stock Association.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

Transfer Offices; Defender and Ernestine Gold Mining Companies

FREYSCHLAG & CO.,

MINING STOCK BROKERS.

Members of the Colorado Springs Mining Stock Association.

Reliable information concerning mines and mining stocks furnished free.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE 279.

Post Office Box 563. Room 12, Hagerman Block.

CALL ON, WRITE OR TELEPHONE

JOHN S. LENTZ,

Mining Investment Broker.

Member Colorado Springs Board of Trade and Mining Exchange.

12 HAGERMAN BUILDING. TELEPHONE 279. P. O. BOX 755.

And get some valuable information concerning Cripple Creek Mining Stocks.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

8 lots HALF BLOCK--8 lots

In West Colorado Springs.

WORTMAN & REYNOLDS,

Room 2, El Paso Bank Block.

North End Addition

FOR TWO WEEKS

We will be in position to offer choice lots in the north end addition at greatly reduced rates and on very easy terms.

2 lots in 1900 block at..............$385 each.
4 lots on North Nevada, east front..........$250 each.
2 " " "..............$?? each.
50 feet on North Cascade..............$980 each.

VERNER Z. REED & CO.,

Real Estate, Mines, Loans & Insurance.

28 S. Tejon St. Telephone 207.

N. H. PARTRIDGE. W. B. STORER

PARTRIDGE & STORER

Mines and Mining Stocks

MEMBERS OF THE COLORADO SPRINGS MINING EXCHANGE.

Reference: M. Bolles & Co., Boston, Adams, Kellogg & Mason, New York, El Paso County Bank.

ROOM 41 BANK BLOCK. P. O. BOX 827

MORT PARSONS,

Real Estate and Mining Investments

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRADE AND MINING EXCHANGE.

114 East Pike's Peak Avenue. (Front Office.)

J. E. GIBSON

Mining Stock & Real Estate Broker.

Member Board of Trade and Mining Exchange.

One of the oldest Brokers in the city. Correspondence from a distance solicited promptly answered. 116½ PIKE'S PEAK AVENUE.

G. A. C. DUNNE,

Mining Stock Broker.

Member of Board of Trade and Mining Exchange.

On request reliable information free on all CRIPPLE CREEK MINING STOCKS. Latest stock quotations mailed at any time. Best of commercial references.

Telephone 261. Office, 2, Midland Block. Colorado Springs, Colo.

Three Gold Medals and Twelve first-class premiums Awarded for Artistic Photography.

ALFRED FREEMAN,

Artist in Portrait and Landscape Photography.

Dealer in Hand Cameras and Supplies. Also fine finishing for amateurs and the trade. Ground Floor Studio, Cor. Tejon and Kiowa.

1879 Edward Ferris 104 PIKE'S PEAK AVE. Old Established Loan & Investment Co 1896

Real Estate & Bargains.

FOR SALE

A great bargain if sold this week.

A very desirable business property on Tejon st.

No. 104 Pike's Peak Ave., back room.

EDWARD FERRIS. CLARK H. SMITH.

1879 EDWARD FERRIS, 104 Pike's Peak. 1896

If you wish to invest in Mines or Mining Stocks apply to

G. F. G. WILDES,

MINING STOCK BROKER,

Office: No. 112 Pike's Peak Avenue.

Member of the Board of Trade Exchange.

The best references given in London, New York or Colorado Springs

CRIPPLE CREEK HAS A LARGER GOLD RESERVE THAN THE U. S. TREASURY.

See us about investing in Mines and Mining Stocks. We can give you ! ! ! on Mining Stock Investments. See the point?

RAYMOND REED & CO.

Telephone 120.

32 North Tejon St. Colorado Springs.

TINWARE

As cheap as anybody. Also the better grades at cheap prices. Our copper and nickle plated tea kettles are new and nearly as cheap as tin. Art squares in large sizes just received.

110 S. Tejon St. JOHN T. CLOUGH.

Broughams, Victorias and Traps.

ALL STYLES, SIZES AND QUALITIES.

Beautiful Designs. Reasonable Prices

When in Denver drop in and see the many styles of Vehicles, Family Carriages, etc. Nearly one hundred varieties to select from.

The Robertson & Doll Carriage Company

DENVER, COLORADO.

HIGH PARK...

A townsite has been platted in this new mining district eight miles southwest of Cripple Creek.

Application for lots can be made to

T. P. Rigney,
U. S. Dep. Min. Surveyor,
Cripple Creek.

OR

Doubleday, Rope & Co.
Tejon St., Colorado Springs.

Warranty Deeds will be delivered for all lots sold.

LOOK HERE!

200

FINE RESIDENCE LOTS

within ten minutes walk of business center from $15 to $125, from 10 to 20 per cent. cash, balance $10 per month. This property cannot be duplicated in the city for one third more money, and if you will build you can make your own terms. These lots will double in value in less than three months. A fine speculation.

MOUNT & MOTZ, Sole Agt.

104 E. Pike's Peak Ave.

WILLIAM CLARK,

Mining Broker.

Mining Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

Member Consolidated Mining Ex

Telephone 28.

Cut Flowers.

Roses, Carnations, Violets, Roman Hyacinths, Lilies, etc. Also fine assortment of potted plants for decorative purposes at very low prices. Call and see them at

William Clark. The Florist.

J. D. G. CRAMPTON,

109 E. Huerfano Street;

COAL & WOOD.

Every effort made on ... T... ph... 19

Bond Sale Notice.

Colorado Springs, Colo., Feb. 18, 1896.

Sealed bids will be received for Colorado Springs Gold Water Construction Bonds to the amount of one hundred and seventy thousand dollars ($170,000) due in fifteen (15) years, optional after ten (10) years, bearing interest at the rate of five (5) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually; said bonds to be dated March 1st, 1896; bids to be in the hands of the City Clerk by seven o'clock p. m., Monday, March 16, 1896. The Council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Bids to be asked for as follows:

First—For the whole amount, to be paid for as soon as the bonds can be prepared and delivered.

Second—For one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000), to be paid for as soon as the bonds can be prepared and delivered; thirty-five thousand dollars ($35,000) to be paid for in six months from date of bonds; thirty-five thousand dollars ($35,000) to be paid for in one year from date of bonds.

All bonds to be delivered when paid for.

CHAS. E. SMITH,
City Clerk.

Notice.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the P. O. S. of A. Building, Loan and Investment Association of Colorado Springs, Colo., will be held at the office of the secretary of said association, No. 17 East Pike's Peak avenue, Colorado Springs, Colorado, on Saturday, March 28, 1896, at 7:30 o'clock P. M., for the election of directors for the ensuing year and for such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

J. H. THEDINGA,
Secretary.

Dated Colorado Springs, Feb. 29, 1896.

THE GAZETTE.

DAILY WEATHER RECORD.

The following meteorological report is furnished by the Colorado College Weather Bureau. Observations recorded in local time:

March 13, 6 p m, to March 14, 6 p m.

Temperature at 6 a m	15
Temperature at 12 m	20
Temperature at 6 p m	21
Maximum temperature	23
Minimum temperature	15
Mean temperature	19
Max barometric pressure, inches	24 12
Min barometric pressure, inches	24 04
Mean velocity of wind, per hour	17
Max velocity of wind, per hour	25
Relative humidity at 6 a m	100
Relative humidity at 12 m	53
Relative humidity at 6 p m	52
Mean relative humidity	88
Mean dew point	16
Precipitation in inches	0

Weather Indications.

Washington, March 14—For Sunday—Fair, warmer in northern portion; southeasterly winds

Mr. K G Sterling of Cripple Creek was in the city yesterday for the first time in some weeks

Mr Charles Howbert manager of the Anchoria properties at Cripple Creek, is in the city.

The fire boys have been busy the past week painting the hose house interior which they have made neat and clean

Will D Waltman and Charles Adami of the School of Mines at Golden are spending a few days in the city with Mr Waltman's family

Mr and Mrs Chas C Harrison have leased the Sanford house No 5 Boulder Crescent, and it is now opened as a private boarding house

A special meeting of the board of managers of the Colorado Springs Aid society will be held on Tesday at 10 a m at No. 109 East Bijou street

Mr William Bryan who has charge of the excursion from Texas to this State next month leaves on Wednesday to begin the work of advertising it

Mr and Mrs J J Hagerman and Mrs H C Lowe left last evening for a trip to Michigan in Mr Hagerman's car They are going for a visit to the father of the ladies.

Prof Fraser's lecture on Monday afternoon, March 16 in the University Extension course will be upon "Roman Views of Death" It will be given in Room 5 of the High School

The residence of J. H Spoke on East Platte avenue, was entered by burglars Friday evening while the family was away from home and a quantity of jewelry taken There is no clue

Mr C G Webster of Valley Falls Kans, is in the city with a car of fine horses picked up around Kansas City and in Missouri, which he expects to dispose of in this city and Cripple Creek.

A O U W brothers, attention Work in both degrees at Badito lodge tomorrow night, besides other business of importance to attend to. Degree work under new ritual Visiting brothers are invited to attend

There was a grand rush to Denver yesterday on account of the cheap rates All of the roads carried their hundreds of passengers It was a standoff, however for Denver people are also taking a tour this way.

Miss F L Thomas, 128 E Pike's Peak ave, is showing a select line of English walking hats round hats, and turbans for early spring wear Also latest designs in veilings Opening announcement a few days later

The voters of Manitou have begun in agitation over the liquor question. It is the opinion of many that there are too many saloons in the resort and they will agitate high license at the coming spring election With a higher license and fewer saloons they claim that every requirement would be met and good order much more cheaply maintained

James Corrigan, the fellow who insulted a lady on the west side Friday waived an examination yesterday, and was bound over to the District court on the charge of attempted rape Two or three other women visited the jail yesterday and identified Corrigan as one who had also made insulting proposals to them in the past few days

The county examination for teachers' certificates will be held in the High School building Friday and Saturday, March 20th and 21st The examination will begin at 8.30 Friday morning and no extra time will be allowed those who come in late. Pen, ink and paper will be furnished by the superintendent This will be the last opportunity to secure a certificate until the last of August.

The department president of the Woman's Relief Corps, Mrs Anna B Holliday, will visit the Colorado Springs corps Wednesday, March 18th There will be no meeting on Tuesday, the regular day but on Wednesday, at 2.30 p. m., sharp Mrs. Holliday will be pleased to receive calls from any of the ladies between the hours of 9 and 12 a m, Wednesday, at the home of Mrs Irene De Toliver, 420 West Kiowa.

Jury Disagreed.

The suit of Van Court vs Lowe, to recover on a mining stock deal, was concluded in the District court yesterday afternoon It went to the jury at 4.20 without argument About 9 o'clock the jury reported to Judge Lunt that it would not be able to agree upon a verdict and he discharged them.

Died of Heart Trouble.

On Thursday evening a woman named Mrs M. Migdella died suddenly in rooms at Colorado City. She came there some days ago with a man who is her cousin Both are Poles and unable to speak the language. They had been out riding all day and about 9 o'clock she finished a letter. She was heard to cough hard and when found a few minutes later was dead The coroner held an autopsy last evening and found that she died from heart trouble. The woman was about 26 years of age. Her husband was the editor of a Polish paper in Chicago but he died last January and as she was out of health came to Colorado The remains will be buried here to-day.

Special Music.

A special musical service will be given at the Presbyterian church this evening as follows.

Organ—"Jerusalem the Golden"....Spark
Choir—"The Radiant Morn has Passed Away" ....G. Woodward
Choir—"The King of Love my Shepherd is" ....Shelley
I. A Silenced Conscience—"Christ before Pilate," by Munkaczy.
Duet—"In the Cross of Christ I Glory"....Horoe
Mrs Tucker and Mr. Hayles
II. A Battered Savior—Van Dyke's "Betrayal"
Solo "Not Ashamed of Christ"....Danks
Mrs Tucker.
III. A False Estimate
Organ—Prelude and Fugue in G major

See Ashby's window to-day for the latest in clocks.

The first grand spring millinery opening at N. O. Johnson & Sons, next Wednesday.

Dr. W. L. Bartlett, dentist, 12 East Kiowa, opposite Woman's Exchange.

Awarded Highest Honors World's Fair,

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Imported Cigars.

We make a specialty of the best brands of imported cigars and our prices are right C G & H STRANG 27 North Tejon Street

Low's for "pound" papers

Colorado Commercial College

Tuition $5 per month No 103 South Tejon St Entrance No 103 E Huerfano

Dr Henry B Hayden dentist, El Paso block 9 a m to 1 p m

Fullerton Consumption Cure Exchange Bank building

The largest dealer in Indian curios, Navajo blankets Mexican linen drawn work native stone goods pottery and minerals in the west is H. W Wyman, El Paso Bank building

Smoking Tobaccos and Pipes.

We are agents for the following imported tobaccos Smith's Sun Cured" Golden Bird's Eye" and "Bright Cut Navy" Wills "Capitan," and Hignett's Turkish" Fine imported briar and meerschaum pipes at reduced prices

C G. & H STRANG
27 North Tejon Street

Eighth Semi-Annual Millinery Opening

The grand spring opening of millinery takes place at the New York Cash store on Tuesday and Wednesday, March 17th and 18th Music by the popular Opera House orchestra All are cordially invited

Colorado Commercial College.

Tuition $5 per month No 103 South Tejon St. Entrance, No 103 E Huerfano

Don't fail to attend the millinery opening at N O Johnson & Sons next Wednesday

The Columbia Tailoring company will open on March 17th at No 20 East Pike's Peak avenue in room now occupied by the McGregor cafe with a large stock of the latest novelties One of the leading New York cutters who has 25 years experience, will be with us We will make you imported Cheviot Suits for $15, pants $4 and up We will also carry a fine line of ready clothing from the leading eastern tailors We guarantee all our clothing, fit and first-class workmanship and keep them in repair free of charge We have the largest stock in the city All clothing is made in this this city Save your orders for the Columbia Tailoring Co M L Lewis manager, branch of 1228 17th st, Denver Colo

Low's for typewriter supplies.

New classes will be organized in the Actual Business and Shorthand departments, for the spring term, at Guinn's Commercial College, next Monday. Day and night sessions Midland block

Put Not Your Trust in Money

But put your money in trust Your money deposited with the Assurance Savings and Loan Association is held as a sacred trust, and safely yet profitably invested Call for their book explaining plan and securities Office 109 E Kiowa

Low's for fine stationery.

Immense stock of 1896 mantels to arrive about March 10, at John Lennox &

Miss Cinnamond Psychometrist, diagnoses diseases and reads mineral. 115 E Boulder st.

Miss Rich, hairdresser, manicuring, chiropodist work and facial treatment Massage at home a specialty 101 East Bijou.

Colorado Commercial College.

Tuition $5 per month No 103 South Tejon St. Entrance No 103 E Huerfano

Huyler's Bon Bons

Just received, a shipment of Huyler's confections, including Chocolate-covered Caramels, Nut Glace, and Molasses Candy

C. G. & H STRANG,
27 North Tejon St

All Colorado Springs will be at the swellest millinery opening of the season at N. O. Johnson & Sons next Wednesday.

Grand Millinery Opening

At the New York Cash store Tuesday and Wednesday, March 17th and 18th Latest styles of spring hats Music afternoons and evenings by Opera House orchestra. Everyone invited

ROPE PORTIERES.

From $6.50 to $11.50, at Lennox Furniture store.

DIED

PRICE—Saturday evening at 8 p m, James McKeiran Price, aged two years son of Mr and Mrs W. W. Price of South Nevada avenue.

Funeral at 11 o'clock to-morrow from the residence of Mrs J H B McKeiran Friends of the family are invited.

The annual meeting of the Bob Lee Gold Mining Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 15 North Tejon street, Colorado Springs, March 25th, 1896 at 3 p m, for the election of a board of directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting

The books will close March 20th and reopen immediately after the final adjournment of said meeting

W G M'CALL sec'y

G. O. Taylor Whistler, physician adjusts them.

Graduate Optician.

ASHBY, the jeweler, has his stock replenished after the holidays See him for birthday and wedding presents if you want the best.

ASHBY'S, Opposite Post Office.

BARGAINS! LOOK AND READ.

9 room modern house on Dale.....$3500
8 room modern house on Dale..... 7500
8 room modern house on Columbia 4700
9 room modern house on Weber st, close in 7500
Also a number of good lots. Call and see me.

12½ S Tejon. W. C. JOHNSTON.

HENRY LeB. WILLS. ★ ELLIS L. SPACKMAN.

HENRY LeB. WILLS & CO.'S Special.

Centrally Located corner residence on N. Nevada ave, 12 rooms and bath, stable and well shaded lawn. . . . $12,000
North Wahsatch ave, Lot 50x190. 900
North Tejon st, corner, 100x133... 3050

We have received

A SHIPMENT OF

Huntley & Palmer's

Celebrated Biscuits.

W. N. BURGESS.

Sponges

Just the thing for the household, carriage, horse and harness

Your Choice 25c.

We have a large assortment of fine bath sponges at very low prices.

Grebe & Gutmann

Prescription Druggists,

130 North Tejon St.

If you have a severe cough you want a remedy that will stop it at once without any experimenting, as you have probably been through that before.

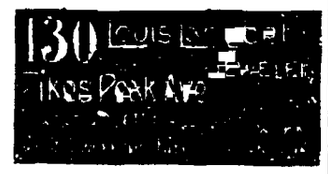
Baker's Pectoral Syrup

is the best remedy ever compounded for coughs, colds, croup, asthma, etc. It's no experiment, has been in use 14 years and hundreds of testimonials in its favor. It is absolutely guaranteed to give satisfaction by

Baker & Co.

DRUGGISTS, 8 S. TEJON ST.

whenever desired, and we mean it.



D Schuyler Banta. Herbert Parsons

BANTA & PARSONS,

Civil and Mining Engineers & Surveyors

113 S. Nevada Ave

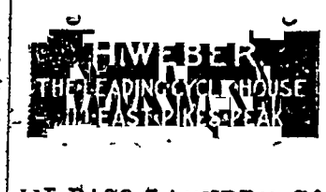
Maps, plans, specifications and contracts for a shed for all engineering work. Town sites and mining claims surveyed and located Water works and sewerage, Railroads located and contructed

Bamboo Furniture.

New stock now ready for inspection. Work to order a specialty.

129 North Tejon Street.

H. P. SCHWAMB.



EL PASO LAUNDRY CO.,

G. W. Woodward, Mgr.

Special Attention Given to Ladies' Waists, Strictly Hand Work. Call and be convinced

131 NORTH TEJON STREET

Attention!

For sale at a bargain, one of the best paying clothing and gent's furnishing stores in Cripple Creek.

Some fine north end residences, close in.

A fine lot on North Weber st ... $ 900
A six room cottage on High st..... 1800

Dealers in Mines and Mining Stocks.

Members of the Colorado Springs Mining Stock Association and Cripple Creek Exchange.

ROOMS 4 AND 5 EXCHANGE BLOCK.

Colorado Springs

Next door to Post Office, Cripple Creek

Weyand Bros.

DUNLAP & Co

Celebrated Hats.

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES ARE NOW READY AT

C. E. EVANS & CO.

Hatters and Outfitters.

Next to First National Bank

Table Fruits.

From Dancicolle and Gaudins, Bordeaux, France.

Brandied Cherries	1 25
Brandied Figs	1 00
Brandied Peaches	1 00
Brandied Plums	1 00
Brandied Pears	1 00
Monarch Preserves—something new, large size Peaches Pineapple Raspberries and Plums	1 00
French Truffles 50c and	1 50
French Cheese in glass jars, all brands	50
Terrine de Foies Gras all sizes in earthen crocks 50c to	1 50
The only store in the city having a full line of imported Spagitte Macaroni and Dry Mushrooms	
French Vegetables, all kinds, in glass cans	75
In tin cans	25
German Preserves large variety, in long glass jars	1 50
Roquefort Cheese per lb	60
Fromage de Brie, per lb	60
Imported Sausage (Bologna) per lb	25
Soups—new importation—dry, Julienne prepared with evaporated vegetables	
Olive Oils—a large invoice received yesterday, ½ pint to 1 gallon	

CANDIES

The largest line of choice Candies in the city A fine line of Candied Fruits, ranging in price from 10c to 75c per lb.

SHELLED NUTS

All kinds, 50c to 75c per lb.

Palace Grocery,

Opera House Blk. 'Phone 207.

The Every Day Prices of the

Three Rule Grocery Co.

Medium Hams per lb	11
Wide Breakfast Bacon, full pieces per lb	10
18 lbs Sugar	$1 00
Choice Mackerel, each	$ 15
Merit Creamery Butter	25
11 lbs. Rolled Oats	25
Early Rising and Pride of Colorado, per 100 lbs.	1 95
Plymouth Rock Gelatine (pink)	15
6 cans Domestic Sardines	25
Full Cream Cheese, per lb	15
3 lbs Salt Lake Peaches	25
3 lbs Salt Lake Pitted Plums	25
Fresh State eggs, 2 doz.	25
5 lbs 4 Crown Raisins	25
5 lbs Pop Corn	25
7 lbs Choice Navy Beans	25
Choice California Navel Oranges, per dozen	25
Choice Mazira Lemons, per dozen	25
3 lbs M and J Coffee	1 00
Gallon Pie Apricots and Peaches	50
Gallon Pie Plums	25
4 lbs Choice Rice	25
4 lb Package Goldust	25
3 lb Package Currants	25
Shredded Codfish	10
2 cans Choice Sweet Corn	25
2 cans Choice Tomatoes	25
3 lb pail Cottolene	50
5 lb pail Cottolene	80
10 lb pail Cottolene	1 60
5 large packages Toilet Paper	25
Ralston Health Flour, per 25 lb sack	80
Ralston Health Crackers, per lb	15
3 packages Mince Meat	25
All kinds of Elk brands table fruit 2 for	25
2 cans Mustard Sardines	25
8 lbs. Mexican Beans	25
1 gallon can Pure Maple	1 15
Half gallon can Pure Maple	60

We also handle gasoline Vegetables, all goods pertaining to a grocery store and fresh meats a specialty.

GRAVES & ASHTON,

123-125 East Huerfano Street.

FOR FINE CHINA AND

Japanese Goods call on

CHINA JIM,

21 E. Pike's Peak Ave. Colorado Springs

We have just received our second shipment of

Spring Capes, Ladies' Suits and Separate Skirts.

The assortment of above goods is very complete and prices very low.

High Novelties in Black and Colored Wool Dress Goods. New Silks.

Our new bicycle suiting is the proper thing. Come and see it. We are showing an immense assortment in wash goods, in Dimities, Printed Organdies, Linens, Foreign Ginghams and Percales.

The choicest assortment of Carpets and Rugs in the City.

GIDDINGS BROTHERS,

21 South Tejon Street, Colorado Springs, Colo.

THE PROPER THING

For the coming season is a black brocade skirt with fancy waist. We have now on sale over twenty-five designs in

Black Brocade Silks and Satins.

Qualities range from the EXTRA HEAVY kind that "stands alone" to the LIGHT, FIRM Japanese and India Silks so popular for warm weather wear.

CARPET DEPARTMENT.

Stock now complete in every particular. Finest assortment of Rugs, Art Squares, Draperies and Dotted Curtain Swisses in the city.

SPECIAL.

Just received a lot of about 100 sample CAPES AND JACKETS. Prices below regular. Also line of Ladies' Bicycle Suits.

N. O. JOHNSON & SONS,

Dry Goods, Carpets and Shoes.

THE WILBUR DRY GOODS COMPANY

SPECIAL IN SILKS.

Monday, March 16 we shall place on sale one lot fine printed China Silks at

55c. yard.

THE WILBUR DRY GOODS COMPANY,

22 SOUTH TEJON STREET.

CHAS. P. BENNETT. LAURENCE L. CHAPLIN.

Choice Lot N. Nevada,

$1250

Short Lot Just Off N. Nevada

$800

BENNETT & CHAPLIN

No. 5 Pike's Peak Ave.

NOTARY PUBLIC

First Grand Millinery Opening

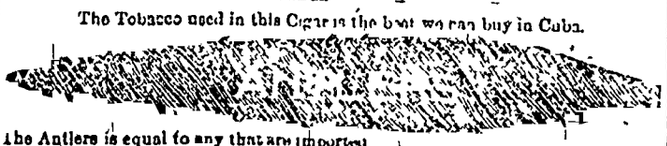
WILL OCCUR ON

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18th

On which date we will display the largest line of foreign and domestic pattern hats ever shown in Colorado Springs. All ladies of Colorado Springs and vicinity are cordially invited to attend.

N. O. JOHNSON & SONS.

The Tobacco used in this Cigar is the best we can buy in Cuba.



The Antlers is equal to any that are imported

Manufactured by SCHIELE BROS., Colorado Springs, Colo

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

Ranch of 1000 acres, cuts 250 tons Alfalfa, some bluestem. Plenty of agricultural land, fine pasture, good water rights, excellent improvements, near town Part cash and part good mining stock

Houses and lots in all parts of town at Lowest Prices. Also business property for sale.....

J. P. CURTIS & CO.

Room 53, Rusk Block

For Pure Home-made Lard go to

Sincy & Herman.

(Successors to Stark & Sincy.)

Also all best cuts of Fed Corn fed Beef Pork and Mutton.

FISH, GAME & POULTRY.

Ranch Eggs, Creamery Butter and Green Vegetables.

We handle only the best of everything.

CITY MARKET,

14 South Tejon St. Telephone 67.

SPECIALTY MADE OF

Clipping Horses.

All Styles of Riding Taught.

Saddle Horses Always. Perfectly safe and reliable Horses for Ladies and Children.

The BEST BOARDING STABLE IN THE CITY.

CHAS. T. WALKER

El Paso Stables.

9 & 11 N. Cascade. Telephone 109.

PINUS P. SHERMAN

PATENT ATTORNEY.

Rooms 8 and 9, Exchange Block

Land Office Attorney,

Mining Patents and Mining Deals.

All Business Executed Promptly

Glockner Sanitarium

North Cascade Ave.

Care of Sisters of Charity.

Offers superior advantages to invalids and those afflicted with Throat Trouble

Address SISTER SUPERIOR, In charge

Exchange National Bank

Capital - $100,000
Surplus - 20,000

D. M. Holden, Pres.; A. S. Holbrook, Vice Pres.; David Moron, Cashier.

Part Two. | COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE. | Pages 9-16

NUMBER 5567. COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., SUNDAY, MARCH 15, 1896.—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

HERE! WHAT ARE YOU WAITING FOR?

Because Winter still lingers in the lap of Spring? Remember, only a few days more and gentle Spring will be here with its glad tidings. Our

Spring Stock of Clothing for Gentlemen

Is enormous. We are crowded with the nobbiest and latest designs composing the very cream of fashionable ready-to-wear clothing. The most complete line of

Children's Wear Including all the Novelties of Spring and Summer of 1896.

Our goods are all new, our prices low. We make a business of making bargains. The latest in style, The finest in quality, the utmost in variety have been combined by us in

ONE MIGHTY EFFORT FOR TRADE!

INSPECT US! Criticise Us KNOW US!

And you will find we deal fair and save you dollars. Our popular plan: One Price to all and everything marked in plain figures.

THE MAY ONE PRICE CLOTHING COMPANY

No. 20 South Tejon Street. THE ONLY ONE-PRICE CLOTHIERS AND OUTFITTERS IN EL PASO CO. Colorado Springs, Colorado.

HE WAVES A GOLDEN WAND.

How Young Mr. Hearst Resuscitated a Newspaper.

AND STARTLED JOSEPH PULITZER.

Now There Is a Merry War Between Two Great Metropolitan Dailies—A Prodigality of Expenditure and of Several Kinds of Talent.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, March 9.—The war between The Journal and The World goes merrily on. It was officially declared when Mr. Pulitzer reduced the price of The World to 1 cent to city readers. The casus belli was due to the coup d'état by Mr. Hearst of The Journal, who laid siege to sundry journalistic lieutenants under Mr. Pulitzer and bore them away in triumph to The Journal citadel.

The Gold Cure.

But to go back a bit and repeat rumors and facts. After Mr. Hearst had the first $20 goldpiece of profits of the San Francisco Examiner made into a seaggin he sighed for a new world to conquer and purchased the New York Morning Journal. This paper had previously tired out the enterprising Albert Pulitzer and knocked out the resourceful John R. Mc-

W. R. HEARST.

Lean of the Cincinnati Enquirer. Young Mr. Hearst knew he had an invalid on his hands; that a condition, and not a theory, confronted him, and he immediately indicated the gold cure, as it were.

In applying this treatment he first tapped The Sun and Harper's Weekly and took out Julian Ralph, the well known descriptive writer, who rumor says had been drawing a salary of $100 per week under an "easy boss." He staggered The Recorder by mesmerizing Julius Chambers, a man whose journalistic reputation had been established by the fair fruits of genuine achievements. He lured Alan Dale away from The World. And, by the way, this man Dale, whose real name is Cohen, is the wittiest dramatic critic in New York. With his golden wand he tapped the springs of art that rest in various recesses of his estemmed contemporaries, and, lo! traditionally uncontrolled and erratic genius gushed out to do his bidding. He took H. Priette Shaw, The World's art manager, and secured Artists Phillips, Kerr and Trowbridge from other sources and there were others. Again he smote the rock with this golden wand, and immediately it brought forth the leading being void of offense I do not say best—advertising pen from The World, Herald and Sun.

The Effect of It.

He spent money like a prince like a level headed prince—for specials from the uttermost ends of the earth as well as from its intermediate centers. His reports of the recent South African troubles may possibly have cost the price of a good sized farm, but he beat all his esteemed contemporaries. He sent the veteran Murat Halstead to Cuba simply because he could not find a better equipped man for that important place. All this had its effect, albeit it takes a good deal to do so in New York in these fin de siècle days. Soon people who would not have touched The Journal with the kitchen tongs began to buy it.

But Mr. Hearst was not satisfied. Although he had complimented The World by drawing most generously from its corps of talent, he reached out once more and took Morrill Goddard, the Sunday editor, and practically its complete Sunday staff. This was a trifle more than Mr. Pulitzer could bear, for, although he is quoted as an adherent to the very sound idea that when a valuable man becomes imbued with the conviction that he cannot be spared it is time to get rid of him, yet its application several times is not so satisfactory. So Uncle Joseph had a talk with Goddard and his staff, and as a result they all returned—but for a day or two only. Possibly Editor Hearst saw "the raise," or "the ante," or whatever the correct term may be. At all events, Mr. Goddard and his colleagues meandered back to The Journal office, the former with a contract for a term of years in his waistcoat pocket, at a salary of $15,000 per annum. It is said that Mr. Pulitzer had so high an opinion of his former Sunday editor that he would have paid him $25,000 per year rather than have lost him; for The Sunday World steadily increased in circulation from the time Goddard was placed in charge of it. Whether this was due to Goddard's penchant for the horrifying in sensational journalism or to something else deponent saith not; but, if it were, so much the worse for journalism. It may be remarked in passing that The Sunday Journal, under Mr. Goddard, has gone substantial flesh, creeping and sickening features than ever The Sunday World has had. This is saying a good deal.

Mr. Pulitzer Aroused.

But the loss of Mr. Goddard and his staff roused Mr. Pulitzer to a declaration of war. In fact, the withdrawal of so many men from The Sunday World editorial corps suddenly and at the latter part of the week looked very much to outsiders as if that paper would be materially crippled in its next issue. But such was not the case. There are from 125 to 140 columns of live reading matter in type in The World office at all times, and superficially the effect was no more than it would be upon the ocean to suddenly withdraw the submerged index finger. Such are the possibilities of the great journal today. However, in a few days down came an order from Chief Pulitzer calling for a reduction of the price of the morning World to 1 cent to city patrons. Uncle Joseph's explanation to the public was forcibly guileless. He said The World had been soaring upward at the rate of 60,000 copies' increase since Jan. 1; that its average circulation, to be exact, was 618,496 per day, but he yearned for 1,000,000 a day; hence this change.

This, in fact, is the situation at present. But the war goes gayly on, and the stories of the prodigality of young Samson Hearst, who came across the continent in his seven league boots to shake the pillars of New York journalism, are thick as the celebrated leaves of fabled Vallombrosa. Although the young proprietor of The Journal is a millionaire several times over and no doubt is spending money lavishly, as the result shows, most of the stories of fabulous salaries paid should be taken with a pinch of salt. As for the position of managing editor on either The Journal or The World, no one who holds it ever suffers from ennui. In fact, just now I imagine it may be something like dancing a hornpipe, reel or fandango on a wide awake volcano.

Sharp Competition.

If The Journal succeeds in what it has undertaken, it will outdo The World at its own game, for it was The World that revolutionized journalism in New York some 19 years ago by its audacity, its enterprise, its pertinacity and its bombastic methods. As an instance of the competition between these two great journals, one of the latest specimens of frenzied fever was the exploiting of the story of an alleged wonderful gorilla. The Sunday World represented him paddling in a canoe and seemingly happy, though decorated with the napkin of civilization, instead of the big leaf of barbarism, about his loins. The Journal gorilla man was clothed in whiskers, but the artist had forgotten to give him the feet of a monkey and had drawn a very good pair of ordinary human feet. Science will doubtless be interested.

But The World has many qualities to admire, and so has its chief. Its success in raising money for the statue of Liberty pedestal in New York harbor is a matter of history. So are a half dozen other instances of prodigious enterprise in the service of the public. It recently took the unpopular side of the Venezuelan matter, but its influence was in the direction of what will prove a happy solution of a menacing situation. Possibly its most conspicuous and patriotic recent public service was in insisting with all the force at its command that the late bond issue be made a popular loan for the masses. It thus saved at least $8,000,000 to the people. Mr. Pulitzer has taken $4,000,000 net profits from The World per year for some time. Two or three years ago it did fall to $900,000, and Mr. Pulitzer is said to have raised Cain about it.

Personally the editor of The World is generous and not lacking in gratitude to those who loyally serve him. By way of illustration I may mention a case where a reporter of The World was transferred to the advertising department much against his will. He could not afford to resign, however, for he was in debt for a suburban house lot which he was trying to pay for. So he continued faithfully as best he could at uncongenial work, and without complaint. The fact came to the attention of Mr. Pulitzer one day, and the next week the salary envelope of the employee contained a check of sufficient size to cancel his obligation for the house lot.

Possible Effect Elsewhere.

None of the other New York papers has evinced any outward interest or alarm in the World-Journal combat. But it is probably being watched closely, and in some cases it may create a convulsive chill when the possibilities arising out of a first class 18 page paper for a cent, backed by ample capital, are considered. If reports be true, six New York dailies, which I could name are already in the doldrums. The swell from Mr. Hearst's Journal and Uncle Joseph's World may capsize some of the other 1 cent papers, which are sailing close to the wind already. It will also have its effect upon the 3 cent morning dailies, although the first consideration of a newspaper buyer is always to get what he wants, and he will pay 3 cents for it sooner than accept something he does not want as a gift. Once upon a time The Herald came down in price, and Mr. Bennett has not forgotten the little incident. His fight with the newsdealers ended by his return to the old figure. Indeed there is no reason why The Herald should reduce its price even if its circulation does fall off, so long as its advertisers stick. By the way, the advertisers are always the last to recognize a rising circulation or a falling one. It is doubtful if any paper ever achieved success by reducing its price from 3 cents to 1, although it has often been done by liberal expenditure in the purchase of news and brains. Value, not price, is the first consideration of the public.

In a popular play now running in this city a chorus of "Gaiety girls" sing a song the refrain of which is, "The beautiful, bountiful Bertie," Bertie being an Englishman of great wealth who spends his money freely on the dear girls and is consequently greatly admired. Somehow this refrain rings in my ears in connection with Mr. Hearst's policy in running The Journal "the beautiful, bountiful Hearst." One of Mr. Hearst's orders to the foreman of the composing room is: "Put on a man whenever there is room. Don't let the copy wait. Let the men do the waiting." If an artist or a reporter does a particularly brilliant piece of work, he is rewarded with a liberal money gratuity, and the gift

JOSEPH PULITZER.

of bicycles is so common as rewards of merit that they have ceased to be a novelty. Kindly take another pinch of salt.

Newspaper Atmosphere.

There is a vast difference in the atmosphere surrounding the great New York dailies. The Sun quarters are extremely plain and modest. To reach the editorial rooms one must climb a narrow and well worn stairway in an old time building. Its proprietor and managing editor are both approachable and kindly men. They are not surrounded by that divinity which doth hedge a king, as is the case with many others holding similar positions.

The atmosphere of The Herald office is ceremonious to a degree and in direct contrast to the democratic Sun office. The Herald pays large salaries. It is said that the managing editor has the most lucrative journalistic position in New York, and that it is not less than $20,000 a year. Here take another pinch of salt.

It is quite possible to get an audience with the powers that be of The World office without spending time enough to learn Hindoostanee. The World is always ready to hear suggestions and to pay liberally for them in case of use.

The Tribune editorial staff is somewhat sequestered from the rude and noisome public. Possibly a little too much so. The Times also has a peek-a-boo entrance to its editorial rooms, or did the last time I was there. Its editorial chiefs are "proud and haughty."

The atmosphere of The Recorder is delightfully "homey." It is even more democratic than The Sun. There are no modern partitions, no peepholes, no airs of mystery, no tedious waiting. Any citizen is welcome, and if you have an errand in The Recorder office you can go in with the agreeable conviction that you will not be regarded with suspicion.

JEROME WOOD.

THE RETIRED BURGLAR.

A Somewhat Singular Experience In a Suburban Town.

"In a dining room of a house in a suburban town not very far out of New York," said the retired burglar, "I found near the sideboard a brass pole, a polished brass pole, I should think, two or three inches in diameter, reaching from the floor to the ceiling. It was a sort of a mystery to me, that pole, for the house was practically new, and everything about it looked plumb, and it didn't seem as though it could be needed to hold up anything, and I couldn't understand what it was for.

"I set my lamp down on the sideboard and picked up a teapot and broke off the spout, standing as I did so leaning against the pole because it was close by and handy to lean against, and just as I was lifting the pot up to see whether it was plated or not something dropped on me, heavy, and the teapot went one way and I went another, and the man that had dropped on me went another. Then of course I knew that the brass pole was a sliding pole, and I wondered how I could have been so everlasting stupid as not to think of it before. This was no doubt the home of a retired fireman, who had put in the pole either for the gratification of seeing it there, or perhaps to please the children, so they could slide down to breakfast if they wanted to, but anyhow the old man hadn't forgotten how to slide himself, though it was lucky for me that when he came down he knocked me over toward the window, while he was thrown himself over toward the wall.

"He didn't stay there; he was on his feet in a minute and coming my way, but I didn't stay to meet him." New York Sun.

A Trusting Nature Shocked.

"I am sorry to have to tell you, young man," said the aged clergyman, "that the sermon you delivered this morning was preached by John Wesley more than 100 years ago."

"Is it possible!" exclaimed the young divinity student, both shocked and grieved. "I found it in a volume of sermons published by the Rev. Philetus Muggins in 1825 and long since out of print! Whom can one trust!" Chicago Tribune.

NO FRILLS ON THEM.

GARMENTS FOR CHILDREN SHOULD BE SIMPLE.

Frocks For Outdoor Spring Wear—Dress For a Little Girl—New Devices For Giving Strength to Clothing For the Boys—Useful Facts For Mothers.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, March 9. There is now an art in dressing little and big girls. This is shown by the fact that one or two of the largest houses in this city make nothing but children's clothes. And this art consists in reducing the garments to the simplicity suited to children. Frills and furbelows are not needed to enhance the beauty or grace of childhood, and where any are used they sadly interfere with the comfort and freedom of the wearer. I passed all yesterday afternoon in one of these places to try to learn all I could about what things are provided for the daughters of our land.

The frocks for outdoor spring wear are dark wools in light weights and are of durable quality. The cheviots and serges lead. The plaids come next, and the dot-

ULSTER AND FROCK FOR SPRING.

ted foulards and mohairs are very pretty when made for what we call growing girls that is to say, girls from 12 to 16. The foulards are rather harsh to the feel, but they are most excellent value. The ground is usually dark, with large or small polka dots upon it. Some are in light color, with dark dots. White shows red, blue or brown dots and is very effective. There was a rich chestnut brown foulard with orange dots on it.

The skirt was gored a little and gathered a little. The belt was made of brown moire in folds around the front and with a little bow in the back. There was a draped plastron upon the front edged with narrow quilled black lace. The stock was of the brown moire ribbon, with a bow in the back and an upstanding frill of black lace around part of it. The sleeves were puffed and draped to the elbows, and there finished with a band and bow of the same ribbon. The fore parts of the sleeves were tight to the wrists altogether a girlish and graceful dress. I should have said the back of the waist was gathered in the middle. A blue serge was another pretty gown for a young girl of 15 or 16. The skirt was plain. The waist was a very full blouse shirred closely to a darker shade of blue plush in form of a square yoke. It was gathered to the belt, which was made of closely shirred [illegible] quite a novel effect. The sleeves were puffed, the upper part being shirred down three rows. The lower portions were of blue plush, with two rows of black lace insertion. Another row went around the yoke. The collar was of the blue plush and turned over half the way down. There was a velvet ribbon bow at the collar in the back. Either of these gowns could be reproduced in almost any of the seasonable goods and even in washable fabrics, with some slight variations. Two neater or prettier gowns would be difficult to find. They were called school dresses, but they are equally suitable for any ordinary occasion.

Smaller girls wear serge, cheviot, flannelette, bedford and plaids as well as challies and foulards and some few poplins. If a mother happens to have enough poplin on hand for a little frock, it might pay her to make it. If not, it is not advisable to buy it, for it is poor stuff for children. It crinkles and spots easily, and, in fact, it gives less real satisfaction than calico. The printed cashmeres are often made up for children and are very pretty. The rough surfaced wools are not as valuable for children as one might think, as the little curls and loops are apt to get pulled and frayed.

I saw a pretty dress for a little girl. It was of olive green reps goods, the skirt plain and gathered to the belt, which was overlaid with cheney insertion. The waist was blouse shape and had a plastron yoke of white cheney. The sleeves were elbow puffs. The whole was pretty and comfortable.

The new cotton goods were made up in almost identical style. Yoke effects were seen everywhere. I noticed a cotton cloth dress made for a smaller girl, say about 6 years old. This had a yoke, and the rest was sewed directly on it, without any belt a sort of Mother Hubbard gown. The yoke was worked in cross stitch in red and blue threads with arrow heads between stripes as pattern. There were four rows of this around the skirt, four on the yoke and four down the center of the puffed sleeve. There were some looped result of

SCHOOL DRESSES.

Tom Thumb ribbon set on yoke, sleeve and skirt as a fancy finish. These were fastened on with safety pins, so that they might be taken off occasionally to let the laundress have the frock. Just so labor is saved now. The buttons on boys' [illegible] are driven through and clinched on the underside, and belts for shirt waists made of the strongest stuff possible, have strongest buttons clamped and riveted on. Mothers buy these belts and sew them on the shirts. And there are little girls with long elastics, to fasten handkerchiefs to, so that they will not always be lost. Verily the millennium is not far away!

OLIVE MAY.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT

BATTLEMENT AND TOWER.

Possibly some of our readers may remember the notice in these columns last year of a story by Owen Rhoscomyl, entitled "The Jewel of Ynys Galon." We said then, and we believe now, that it was the best pirate story that has been written in many a year—better even, in our opinion, than "Treasure Island,"—though that is rank heresy, for Stevenson is now the fashion, and to compare anything else with one of his acknowledged masterpieces will be deemed ridiculous by all those readers who judge books by what they read about them, rather than by the reading of the books themselves.

Be that as it may, the book we wish to call attention to now is another story of olden times by the same author. The title is "Battlement and Tower," not a specially happy one, perhaps, but it may have been hard to find a better. The date of this is much later than that of the "Jewel of Ynys Galon," being in the year of 1645, when the armies of the Parliament were fighting King Charles's armies, wherever they could find them, and beating them whenever they fought.

This, like the other, is a Welsh story—we can hardly conceive what the author would do off his native heath; and it is all the better for that. The hero is a youth all whose brothers have been slain in the civil wars, whose father is dead, and who goes, the last of his race, to try to help the King when it is already too late. It is not too late, however, for Howell ap Idwal ap several other names ap Gethin to show the stuff of which he is made. There is a fine old Welsh castle which is held for the King by the Archbishop of York and by Sir Thomas Wyn, the castellan. Thither Howel Gethin goes, and there he encounters adventures enough to make a most soul-stirring narrative, as it is told by this veracious chronicler. There are assaults from without, and treachery from within; there are fair damsels, who need rescuing with sufficient frequency to keep their very humble servants and cousins—everybody is cousin to everybody else in Wales, or used to be in the good old days exceedingly busy in attending to them, in the intervals of more serious war; there is a most tremendous amount of hacking and hewing and all sorts of fighting; there is a most spirited description of the battle of Naseby; there is a wonderful steed, grey Avro, who carries his master the hero through many perils, and wins for him a race that may mean life or death to all whom he holds dearest; and last, but emphatically not least, there is Ynyr Velyn.

Ynyr is neither a Dugald Dalgetty nor a Sancho Panza, but perhaps he may suggest both. He is the brother of the foster-brother of the lad's father; and that is quite a near enough relationship in Wales to make him devoted to the boy, even unto death. He is the most cunning and crafty of old "red-hands," knows every foot of the Welsh country, and every rascal and scapegrace in seventeen counties, is the favorite of the women and the terror of the men, and on top of all these accomplishments, is the most wonderful archer still left in a country where the matchlock has driven out the bow and arrows. We are not going to tell how this skill of his with the arrows saves the lives of everybody whose lives we want saved, or how he himself, by his address and cunning, saves the life of the hero many times, and contributes no little to his success in all the errands he is set to do; that would be too long a story. Perhaps it is enough to say that the book would have been worth the writing if only for what it tells about Ynyr Velyn.

'Twould be ungallant to pass by the heroines of the story with so slight a mention as has been given to them. They are right women, both of them; the elder sister sad and sorrowful, by reason of a dreadful secret which she carries, and of her love for a worthy man, and of the pursuit of her by a most unworthy villain; sweet, dignified, womanly; and the younger sister, Barbara, charming, coquettish, wayward, hasty, but with a heart of gold, and an endurance worthy of the daughter of so stout a knight as Sir Thomas Wyn. It is she of course with whom our youngster from the country falls in love, within a few hours of his coming to the castle; and it is in defense of her that he performs some very wonderful deeds, worthy of a man of years and warlike experience. She deserves all his devotion; and all the male readers of the book, we are sure, will fall in love with Barbara almost as quickly as Howel did, even if their affection do not last as long.

It is a fine story; and all the boys, old and young, who read it will be delighted with it, and wish the author may give another as quickly as he can put pen to paper.

THE WRONG MAN.

Some years ago perhaps as much as fifteen a novel came out called "The Waters of Hercules," which was out of the common run, and attracted a good deal of attention. It was published anonymously, but before long the literary world became aware that it had been written in collaboration by E. and D. Gerard. A second novel, "Recta," by the same authors, appeared some time after; and then D. Gerard—and the "D" stands for Dorothea, began writing by herself. If we recollect aright, the other member of the firm died. Several stories from this pen have appeared, not at very short intervals, and they have been welcomed by the discriminating public.

The latest work of Dorothea Gerard is now published in Appleton's Town and County Library, the agent for which in this city is Mr. I. M. Low. It is entitled "The Wrong Man"—a title anything but attractive at first, for we are all tired enough of reading novels about women who married the wrong man; but it is not that kind of a wrong man in this case; and the novel, like the others which that author has written, is decidedly unlike the work of anybody else.

We suppose the author had a double purpose in this story: to write the love-story of two young people who afterward married, and to depict the soul-struggle and soul-growth of "the wrong man." The first is interesting enough to hold the attention of the reader, and perhaps the ordinary novel-reader will see nothing else in the book, except that it is odd—a circumstance which may partially be accounted for by the setting in Galicia, a part of the world with which most of us are not familiar. But there is more to it than this. The mental and spiritual evolution of Stepan Milnovics is worth more than an ordinary hasty perusal.

Stepan Milnovics was "the wrong man." He was led into a duel at the beginning of the story, in which he lost the use of his right arm altogether, and had to resign from the army. His career was ruined. His father was a poor Ruthenian priest, all of whose family except Stepan had been failures in one way and another, and he was the hope and pride of the family. He had to go back and live in the old way, and took up his life-work again as the schoolmaster in a small village.

The man who had wounded him in the duel, Alfred Radford, was a healthy youth of half English birth, who was very remorseful over the evil he had wrought, and resolved to try to make it up to Stepan in some way, and at any rate to be his friend. His overtures were coldly received, but he persevered, making himself at last a friend of the family, and visiting them frequently.

After a time the heroine appears upon the scene, the lady of the nearest great house to the little village where the family of the priest lived. Stepan falls in love with this maiden, and Alfred sees it, and thinks to help his friend by showing his good points to the young lady, and trying to direct her affections toward him. But as any one might have expected, he himself falls in love with the girl, and she with him; and then he is more remorseful than ever, and makes up his mind to leave the country forever. But just before he goes, Stepan comes to him and tells him that at last he has conquered, and resigns the lady to the man with two arms. This may not sound especially interesting; but as the author tells it, it is, and as we have said, there is an interest aside from the love-story in the inward growth of Stepan. The novel is not analytical; the mental struggles of "the wrong man" are not detailed for us at length; we have to guess at them from what he says and does, and as he is a reticent person, and not demonstrative, there is a good deal of guessing to be done.

It is a good story, and we should imagine might be worth a second reading later on.

A NOVEL OF FRENCH REVOLUTION.

It is a symptom of the Napoleonic craze that has overtaken the literary world that we are being fairly flooded now with romances of the Napoleonic epoch. One of the best of them that we have seen is Mr. Joseph Hatton's "When Greek Meets Greek, a Tale of Love and War," just published by the J. B. Lippincott Co. Our readers may have seen it, for it has been running as a serial in the pages of Leslie's Weekly, and some of them may have read it there; but it is the kind of a book that one wants to read through, when one gets at it, and must have been eminently unsatisfactory in the serial form.

The period of the story is of the Revolution; and the scene of it is mostly in Paris and the neighboring territory. The hero is a young man by the name of Jeffray Ellicott, half an Englishman by birth, private secretary to one of the revolutionary leaders, of the name of Grebanval; but secretly rather in sympathy with the aristocrats. He is introduced to the reader fleeing for his life from the vengeance of a Parisian mob, and he finds refuge within the attic room in which by a happy chance the heroine is sitting at the time. The acquaintance begun under such strange auspices results as such things sometimes do, in the mutual admiration, and then, love, of the young couple. But they have to pass through many perils before they find a happy issue out of their troubles; and it is in the telling of these perils, and other perils connected with them, which befall other persons in the story, that the author makes so thick a volume.

There is no lack of word-pictures of the French revolution, in histories and in novels and in memoirs; but that event was so tremendous, and the incidents of it are of so lasting an interest for men and women of all ages, that a new story, if it be well told, always finds a place in the libraries. This one is well told, and deserves such a place.

The pictures of the revolution are graphic, and so far as one may judge without comparing them carefully with the histories and documents, are true to the life. Napoleon is not the most important personage here, by any means, and it is only incidentally that he is introduced; but the glimpses that we get of him are interesting, and the book is entitled to be called a romance of the Napoleonic era.

After one has read the romances of Dumas which deal with this period, one inclines to wonder why any one else should write about it; but—there is always a fresh interest, for the time was so full of human passion, exhibiting itself in action, that no conceivable number of romances can exhaust its interest. That novel of Dickens's which some of us think his best—is it because it is the least characteristic of him?—"The Tale of Two Cities"—is cast in this period. Many more might be mentioned, all of which gain something in intensity from the setting; and this latest one is not by any means the least intensely interesting of them all. Of course it is a bloody tale, and full of horrible things; but love shines through it all, and the end is happier than is the fashion nowadays, for which we are thankful.

CAPTAIN KING'S LATEST.

Captain Charles King is proving again the truth of Bulwer's adage that the pen is mightier than the sword. He is one of the most prolific of American writers, and every new book of his which comes from the press is sure of many readers. His latest is—or was, a week ago—"Kitty's Conquest," published by the Lippincotts in paper covers. This is not a story of life at an army post, and we are glad of it, for we get a little tired of that, as the people do who have to lead the life; and we welcome something different from the author who has given us so many pictures of life on a frontier post. This is a story of the revolution in Louisiana which was going on all through the early seventies. The hero is a United States officer of the regular army, who has been detailed for duty with his troop—for he is a cavalry lieutenant—in New Orleans during one of the fights which went on for so long in that city between the rival State governments. The heroine is a little rebel—the Kitty of the title—who makes sad havoc with the hearts of men, and to whom our lieutenant surrenders almost at discretion as soon as he fairly sees her. There are pictures of the doings of the Ku Klux in northern Mississippi, and then the scene shifts to New Orleans, where the hero and the heroine, in common with many other people, have adventures which may be pleasant to look back upon, but some of which were decidedly unpleasant during the performance.

The author's attitude, politically, is entirely non-partisan, and one could hardly tell from this book which side his sympathies were on, if indeed they were on either side. He narrates the events with the most serene impartiality, and the book is likely to give to many a young reader his first glimpse of a phase of American history of which little is now known, save as it is treasured up in the memories of those who were interested in the events as they occurred.

Captain King is skilled in the making of plots, and this book is no exception to all the rest in this particular. The conclusion is of course inevitable, and we want it to be so; but there are enough obstacles to make it exciting and keep the reader from skipping at once to the last chapter; and this surely is all that anybody need want.

LITERARY NOTES.

The success of Stonepastures, the story by Eleanor Stuart, a new American writer, recently published by D. Appleton & Co., is taken as a text by a reviewer who holds it up to those who claim that the freshness and promise of recent literature come from English writers, and adds: "Here is a home-grown novelette, concise, vivid, and vigorous."

The April number of Harper's will contain the concluding chapters of the story of "Joan of Arc," showing the maid and conquerer as at last the martyr. The frontispiece will be an engraving, by Florian, of the mural painting by Lenepveu in the Panthéon at Paris—a striking representation of the execution of Joan. An engraving will be given of Fremiet's statue, and other illustrations of the closing scenes of her imprisonment and martyrdom from drawings by Du Mond.

During March Harper's Weekly will contain illustrated descriptions of the more important happenings in Cuba, furnished by that journal's special correspondent on the island. Other noteworthy articles and illustrations to be published this month are: "The Church of the Black Sheep," a [illegible] of the work of the Salvation Army, by Maud Ballington Booth; "The Chicago Opera Season"; Kenyon Cox's decorations for the new Congressional library; and a double-page hunting picture by A. B. Frost.

The American Monthly Magazine for March has the usual amount of interesting historical matter, reports of twenty-five chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in different parts of the Union, sketches of Revolutionary characters, and a department devoted to The Children of the American Revolution. This has Francis Hopkinson's poem of "The Battle of the Kegs" among other articles of special interest to the younger generation.

The Messrs. Appleton seem to have been fortunate in bringing out books by new American authors which have been successful. Without noting standard works like Mr. Maclay's "History of the Navy," they have published very recently Mr. Stephen Crane's Red Badge of Courage, Mr. C. C. Hotchkiss's In Defiance of the King, Miss Eleanor Stuart's Stonepastures, and they announce for the near future Green Gates, a story of New York and of Long Island country house life, by Katharine McCheever Meredith; and Sir Mark, a tale of the first capital, by Anna Robeson Brown.

General Greely contributes a second article on the courage of Arctic Animals to Harper's Round Table for March 10th. Mrs. General Lew Wallace adds another paper to her series on "The Tower of Many Stories." "A Flash in the Dark" is the title of a story by R. M. Fuller, telling of the remarkable tracing of a criminal by an accident in amateur photography. Kirk Munroe has another instalment of his new serial entitled "Rick Dale." A special feature of this number is a series of instantaneous photographs of hurdling, accompanied by an article that treats the subject in detail, which should be of interest to every young athlete.

Harper's Bazar, March 14th, will be three times the ordinary size, and will have an ornamented cover, showing the young woman of the period mounted like a princess on her bicycle. Rev. Dr. Wm. P. Hughes will discuss "Wheeling in the Tyrol." Another writer will tell how "Summer Parties may Ride the Bicycle in Europe." Dr. Lucy Hall Brown will show from the medical point of view the remedial effects of the wheel on the health of women; Mrs. J. Sargent Hopkins and Ida Trafford Bell will write of practical topics connected with wheeling. Bicycle dress will be amply illustrated and fully described. The same number will contain a striking story by Octave Thanet entitled "The Patience of Minwell Ogden," and a clever farce, entitled "No," by Florence E. Pratt.

The numbers of Harper's Bazar to be published in March will be distinguished by the variety of seasonable and beautiful toilettes for the spring. Teagowns, reception toilettes, and outdoor costumes will be given, so that the woman who aspires to dressing in the latest fashion, with style and chic, need only consult The Bazar to gain her end with ease.

The number appearing on March 14 will be largely devoted to the favorite sport of the day, wheeling, and will contain articles by Dr. Lucy Hall Brown, Rev. Dr. William P. Hughes, Mary Sargent Hopkins, Ida Bell, and others on the several aspects of bicycle riding in which women are concerned.

The Easter number, on March 28, will present novelties appropriate to the reopening of the gay world for the summer campaign. There will be a striking story entitled "Jim Purdy, Martyr," by Marion Harland; and articles by Grace King, Elizabeth C. Barney, and others will add to its interest.

The London Saturday Review devotes almost two pages in its issue dated February 8th to its critique of Mr. Hardy's Jude the Obscure. It is more than an appreciation; it is an exceedingly able, and, as may be seen from the following excerpts, an enthusiastic defence of the book in question:

"It is doubtful, considering not only the greatness of the work, but also the greatness of the author's reputation, whether for many years any book has received quite so foolish a reception as has been accorded the last and most splendid of all the books that Mr. Hardy has given the world. . . . The present reviewer will not even pretend to taste and dubitate, to advise and reprimand, in the case of a book that alone will make 1895 a memorable year in the history of literature. . . . There is no other novelist alive with the breadth of sympathy, the knowledge, or the power for the creation of Jude. Had Mr. Hardy never written another book, this would still place him at the head of English novelists. To turn from him or from Mr. Meredith to our Wardour Street romancers and whimpering Scotch humorists is like walking from a library into a school-room."

During his famous expedition to the Arctic regions, before death by starvation stared him and his followers in the face, General Greely devoted considerable time to the study of Arctic animals, their habits, their endurance, and their remarkable courage. In two papers which he has contributed to Harper's Round Table, one of them appearing in the issue of March 3d, entitled "The Courage of Arctic Animals"—he will give readers the benefit of his studies, describing in a most interesting manner many things not generally known of these far northern species. Other features announced for publication in the same number of the Round Table are: "The Stolen Court House," by George M. Whicher; and "The Incantations of Ali Ben-Merrout," by W. A. Curtis. Kirk Munroe's new serial, entitled "Rick Dale," progresses into its second instalment, and promises to be a source of pleasure to every reader. James Barnes's serial, entitled "For King or Country," is approaching its final chapters. The funny letters entitled "From Chum to Chum," by Gaston V. Drake, are continued, and Emma J. Gray contributes an outdoor entertainment entitled "A Kite Masquerade."

The American Historical Register and Monthly Gazette of the Patriotic-Hereditary Societies for March contains a vast amount of valuable matter interesting both to American historical students and general readers. The opening article is an account of General Lafayette's visit to Baltimore in 1824, illustrated with portraits of many people prominent in his entertainment. Mr. Lewis H. Harley, of Pennsylvania, furnishes a very entertaining article on "Fries' Rebellion," giving much unpublished data concerning this episode of John Adams's administration. Mr. John N. Lewis, of New York, gives chatty "Reminiscences of Arrandale, N. Y." The account of the Howell family of Pennsylvania and New Jersey is concluded. The chief feature of the number is a detailed account of the restoration of the old United States Senate chamber [illegible] in Philadelphia [illegible] by Congress 1790-1800, with many illustrations, which is supplemented with accounts of Washington's inauguration in the Senate chamber and Adams's in the hall of the House of Representatives. The old Senate chamber has been loaned to the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Dames of America as a meeting room, and it is at their expense that the room has been restored to its original appearance. In the department of "Proceedings and Celebrations" of the societies, of which this magazine is the organ, is a detailed account of each day's proceedings of the congress of the Society Daughters of the American Revolution in Washington city, February 19-22, and reports of the February meetings and banquets of the State societies of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Daughters of the Revolution, Sons of the American Revolution, War of 1812, Foreign Wars of the United States, Colonial Wars, Indian Wars, etc. There are also fifteen pages of "Notes and Queries." Published by The Historical Register Publishing Company, Philadelphia. Terms, $3 per year; 25 cents per number.

STYLE.

"Fine feathers do not make fine birds,"
But every barnyard [illegible]
It's not a princess, feed my words:
If you've fine feathers, wear 'em.
—H. G. P., in Harper's Weekly.

LIGHT AND AIRY.

A Solace.

It's pleasant to be a front man in the choir,
To sort o' stand out as a leader,
To have all thet tuneful persuasion an fire
That'll win back the doubtin seceder;
But in this here existence we can't, poor or rich,
Decide on the path thet's before us,
An some kin stand up an sing solos an sich,
While other must jine in the chorus.

It's the low trailin vine thet in safety endures
The storm when the haughty are broken;
It isn't the hero thet oft'nest secures
A true hearted friendship's dear token.
When envious sneers are launched ruthless an free,
When the venomous darts whistle o'er us,
Why, between you an me, it's a comfort to be
Jes' a fellor thet jines in the chorus.
—Washington Star.

Mischief Done.

"I've been told Rivers' name is in old Rocksworthy's will."

"Yes, his name is in it. He signed it as a witness. That's all, and—good gracious! What's the matter?"

"Nothing, only I've lent him $500 on the strength of it!"—Chicago Tribune.

The Ones Who Suffer.

"One has to undergo a great deal to secure a musical education," remarked the young woman who hopes some day to be a prima donna.

"But one's neighbors have to undergo a great deal more," suggested the young man from the next flat.—Chicago Post.

His Breaks.

He broke the ties of mother love
By his satanic arts—
Nor rested there—this ruffled dove
Then broke a maiden's heart.

And once again did fortune's stroke
His killing pace reveal—
The lightning breaker grandly broke
The record on his wheel.

Still guided by his evil bent
He wrought full many a prank,
And when, alas, in business went
And promptly broke a bank.

So thus this breaker broke away
Until a broken wreck,
And then the sheriff came one day
And badly broke his neck.
—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Lost His Usefulness.

Philanthropic Lady And you mean to tell me that you lost your employment through giving up drinking?

Tramp Yes, mum. It's as true as gospel. I was a horrible example to a temperance league. New York Herald.

Audacity.

The pert wind kissed Priscilla's cheek
And made it red.
Then, fearing lest rebuke she'd speak,
Away he fled.

But tasted sweets do sharpen taste
To crave for more,
And one can do again at least
What's done before.

So in anticipated bliss
Straight back he goes.
Oh, most impertinent! This kiss
Makes red her nose. —Truth.

Raising Funds.

"I'll give $10," announced the man in the third pew from the front.

The converted counterfeiter rose, with emotion.

"And I," he exclaimed, "will make it $100." Detroit Tribune.

Spain's Editor-General.

Oh, put by my saber, so time stained and rusty;
Its seasons of labor were few.
My valor clings close to a weapon more trusty,
So bring me my pencil of blue.

'Twere folly to drift with the chances of battle,
Where doubts come in spectral review.
When despairing rude war with its blare and its rattle,
I'm safe with my pencil of blue.
—Washington Star.

Seeking Biblical Knowledge.

Enfant Terrible—And did they go into the ark two by two?

Mamma Yes, dearest.

Enfant Terrible—Well, who went with auntie? Pittsburg Bulletin.

Her Horrible Slang.

She held a daisy in her hand
And plucked its petals one by one.
As fair a picture was she then
As e'er was shone on by the sun.
The rude young man who, unaware,
Approached her nearly had a fit
To hear her rosy lips enunciate, "He loves me—loves me nit."
—Indianapolis Journal.

On High Olympus.

Jove. My! What a lot of war scares they are having on earth. Is Mars, the god of war, down there?

Satellite—No, your highness, only Eolus, the wind king. Truth.

Dear.

How dear to my heart are the scenes of my childhood,
For the boom they have started is bearing its fruit,
And the [illegible] before mentioned, which were not worth a copper,
Are selling for $100 a foot.
—Detroit Tribune.

Information Wanted.

Mrs. Bingo Do you know, dear, I think we pay altogether too much for our church pew, considering its location.

Bingo. Is that so? Where is it located?

Truth.

Tragedy In Real Life.

"We've christened the kitten," cried Margery,
"With the name of a princess. It's Sheila."
They afterward christened that kitten again
And changed its pronoun to Hela.
—Chicago Tribune.

Clever Bridget.

"They have potatoes to burn out in North Dakota."

"[illegible] nothing, Bridget has them [illegible] in our kitchen."—Chicago Record.

A Warning to Bikesters.

There was a young woman in Lynn
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
—Boston Courier.

Depends.

"Would you stand up for the new woman?"

"In a cable or in a street car?" Exchange.

At the Wrong Time.

[illegible]
—Detroit Tribune.

The Difference.

"A note from her!" he gayly cried [illegible]
[illegible]
"Bills dpuz!"

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

International Lesson for March 22, 1896. Faithful and Unfaithful Servants—Luke 12:37-48.

[Arranged from Peloubet's Notes.]

GOLDEN TEXT.—Be not drunk with wine, wherein is excess; but be filled with the Spirit.—Eph. 5:18.

TIME.—November, A. D. 29.

PLACE.—In Persia, somewhere between Galilee and Jerusalem.

THE SECTION includes Luke 12:1-59, together with the similar teachings about watchfulness on the Tuesday before the crucifixion, four months later, in Matt. 24:37-51; Mark 13:28-37; Luke 21:34-36; also the parables in Matt. 25:1-23.

This lesson may be used as a temperance lesson. The application is very clear. First, watch the effect of strong drink on others. The wise man ever looks around in life, and reads in history to see the effect of any course before he tries it himself. It makes men silly. It injures his nerves. It is a breeder of lies. It destroys the health. It destroys good business judgment. The Chicago & Alton Railroad company recently issued an order prohibiting its employes from using any intoxicating drinks while they were on duty. Too many serious accidents have resulted from the use of intoxicants. A few years ago a large steamer ran ashore in Portland harbor in broad daylight. It was said the captain, though not drunk, at the time was suffering from the incapacity resulting from hard drinking the night before. Second, watch what saloon keepers are doing as to laws and law abiding. Says John Willis Baer: "God curse the saloon business and put it to confusion! God save the saloon keeper and give him a clean heart and a prosperous life!"

I. THE NEED OF THE HOUR. We can best understand this warning of Jesus when we consider the circumstances of the disciples, which demanded continual watching, as we learn them from the Lord Himself. They would be exposed to the dangers of great temptations, of being deceived, of growing careless and worldly. There were to be wars, persecution, great iniquities, false prophets, the love of saints even growing cold, fearful tribulations which could be typified only by the sun and moon darkened and the stars falling from Heaven; great changes and overturnings, which seemed like the end of all things, but were in reality the springtime of the new kingdom, the birth of the new Heavens and the new earth.

II. THE DUTY OF THE HOUR. WATCH, Vs. 37-39. The word watching, as here used, meant in the Greek to wake up, hence, to be awake, alert. The corresponding word in Mark 13:33 is derived from two words meaning "to hunt sleep." The picture is of one in pursuit of sleep and, therefore, wakeful, restless. Watchfulness is a state of readiness for any duty or opportunity. "Blessed," says Jesus, "are those servants, whom the Lord when He cometh shall find watching. Verily I say unto you that He shall gird Himself, and make them to sit down to meat, and will come forth and serve them." The figure used to express the high blessedness of those found watching, that the Lord will gird Himself and wait upon them is a very surprising one, and must betoken an honor and blessedness beyond all thought. But "the Son of Man cometh at an hour when ye think not." Not only His final coming, but all of His comings are sudden, at unexpected times, and in unexpected ways.

III. THE FAITHFUL SERVANT. Vs. 41-44. Peter recognized that the apostles were referred to, and would of course reap the reward promised, but how about other people? Was there room for them? The Lord answers, implying by a parable what He at another time directly said: "What I say unto you I say unto all, Watch." We see by this illustration of Christ what He means by watching; not gazing up into Heaven for signs, but faithful performance of duty, as if God Himself were ever present, with hope and joy in the thought of His coming. The reward of the faithful watcher is both outward and inward, more glories, and blessings, and joys, and larger capacities for usefulness and enjoyment.

IV. THE UNFAITHFUL SERVANT. Vs. 45-48. This servant says to himself that the time of reckoning is far away, the Lord will never know of the evil doings of his servant, and the servant will have time to put all in order again. So he begins "to beat the men servants and the maidens, and to eat and drink, and to be drunken." The two forms of sin most common to those in high places are oppression and self-indulgence. Ah! but the Lord knows all that is being done, and at the right time will come suddenly, and reward meet for his course will also come. His portion will be with the unbelievers, hypocrites according to Matthew. For such an unfaithful servant is a hypocrite, for he would never have held his position had he not proposed to be faithful. "An eye servant" is necessarily a hypocrite. Many an unfaithful man knows what hell is long before he dies. This is a general principle of life. The unfaithful clerk, or workman, or capitalist, or business man is on the certain road to ruin, and he will get there sooner or later, unless he changes his life. Verses 47 and 48 state a general principle which serves to explain the severity of the punishment spoken of in verse 46. The severity will vary according to the measure of light against which sin has been committed. Greatness, genius, talent do not excuse men for sinning, but add to the condemnation.

A young man's companions should be only those whom he could without hesitation take into his home and introduce to his mother or sister. We wonder how many young men would be willing to submit to this test.—United Presbyterian.

Believing in God when the times are favorable is often a belief in the favorableness of the times a great deal more than it is a belief in God.—Parkhurst.

Stockholders' Meeting Mexican National Company.

The ninth annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of thirteen directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be properly [illegible] held at 12 o'clock m., Monday, April [illegible], 1896, at the First National bank, Colorado Springs, Colorado. The books for the transfer of stock will be closed at 3 p. m., March 16, and remain closed until final adjournment of meeting.

ANDREW ANDERSON, JR.,
Secretary.

... REMOVAL ...

Aiken's Museum

AND MUSIC STORE

HAS BEEN REMOVED TO

No. 115 North Tejon Street.

You will find a splendid display and low price for Navajo Blankets, Fur Rugs and all kinds of Novelties. Domestic and other makes of Sewing Machines, and at least 50 readers of this ad. ought to have one of our $10 Sewing Machines. Call and see us.

JAMES E. AIKEN,

115 North Tejon St. Colorado Springs, Colo

A. MATTHEWS,

.....DEALER IN.....

Chinaware, Glassware,

CUTLERY AND LAMPS.

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS

For Everything in this Line.

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Balden's

FANCY DRY GOODS STORE.

Fine Display of Children's Summer Bonnets

The Greatest Novelties in Ladies' and Children's Underwear. Pretty Neckwear for Evening.

[illegible]

ENGLISH BRIGHTON GLOVES, All Sizes and Colors,

[illegible]

Balden's Fancy Dry Goods Store,

113 N. TEJON STREET. COLORADO SPRINGS.

Horses Clipped

AT

TheLondonLivery

In rear of D[illegible] Building.

E. H. METZ, No. 8 Pike's Peak Avenue,

Has just received direct from New York a car load of the latest style of

Harness, Saddles, Trunks and Valises.

Prices are the lowest and goods the finest ever shown in this city.

HOW Are Your Nerves? Pretty Shaky, Aren't They? Is Your Digestion? Pretty Poor, Isn't It? Thin Is Your Blood? Almost Like Water, Eh?

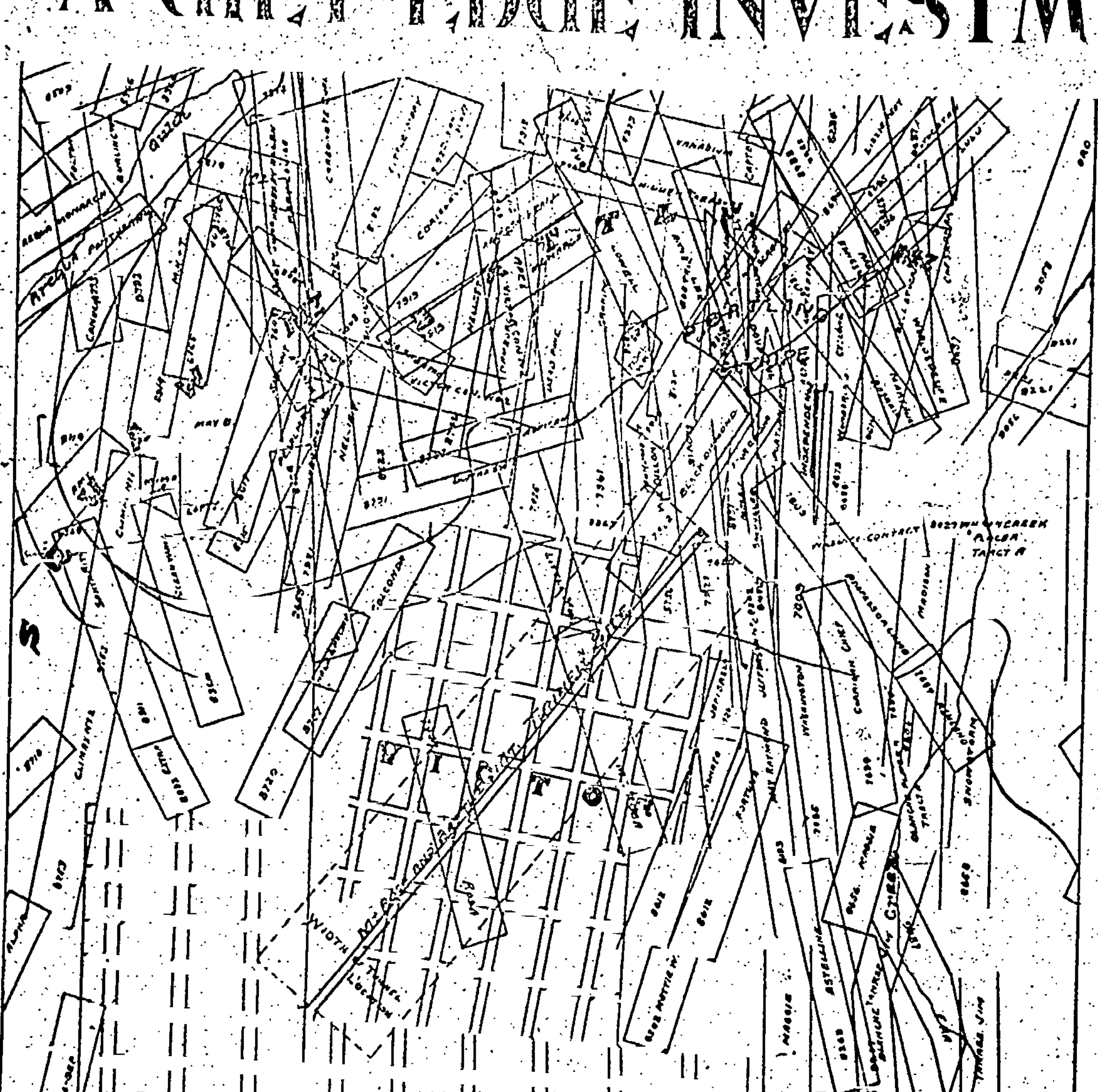
ONE THING will Make a Whole Man of You
That is DR. HENLEY'S Celery, Beef and Iron
Try a Case. It will Make a "New" Woman of Your Wife
And She Won't Want to Vote, Either

FOR SALE BY BAKER & CO.,

Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Advertise Your "wants" in the "Want" columns of the DAILY GAZETTE.

A GILT EDGE INVESTMENT HONESTLY MANAGED



IN THE CRIPPLE CREEK DISTRICT.

The Mt. Rosa and Battle Mountain Tunnel and Gold Mining Company,

With absolute right to work and ship ore from all veins encountered in an area of 3000x800 feet. The tunnel runs within a few feet of the

Great Independence and Portland Properties.

By arrangement with owners of conflicting properties there is no possible chance for litigation.

H. H. DORSEY, Treasurer. WM. E. STIMPSON, Secretary.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS: DAVID HERON, President: Cashier Exchange National Bank, Colorado Springs, Colo. HON. J. L. ERVAY, Vice President: President Cripple Creek Consolidated Gold Mining Co. W. W. ALLEN, Manager Pueblo Smelting Works. HON. H. L. HODGES, Denver, Colo. NORMAN M. CAMPBELL, Attorney at Law, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Report of the Mt. Rosa Placer.

By CHAS. J. MOORE, M. E.

At least six veins are known to pass through the town site, entering on the north side and passing out on the south, and in addition to these, there are three or four dykes, two of basalt and the others of phonolite, which also traverse the town site from north to south, as they enter from Battle mountain.

The intersections of these dykes, with some of the veins, have very probably formed ore chutes which only need exploration and development to discover and work to a profit.

The strongest of these dykes is one of basalt traversing the western portion of the town site between Fifth and Sixth streets and undoubtedly is the extension of the dyke in the celebrated Moose mine which forms the main portion of the vein in that mine.

I have traced it southwards from the Moose over Battle mountain into the town of Victor and through the town into the Lawrence town site on the south.

West of this dyke there is a vein entering the town site, or Mt. Rosa placer near the northwest corner and joining this dyke near the junction of Sixth street and Lawrence avenue, in the town of Victor.

This point would be the best for starting the proposed tunnel to the northeast, and this tunnel, in its course would cross four other well known veins, to-wit: The Deadpine, Granite and W. C. Dillon veins, entering from Battle mountain; also the Gold Coin vein which is already being developed in the town of Victor and which crosses under the Victor hotel, having been clearly exposed and opened up in digging the cellars and foundations for the hotel.

There are doubtless other veins and dykes which would be encountered by the proposed tunnel, as the western portion of Battle mountain, immediately to the north of the town site, is intersected with numerous veins, many of which must enter this town site, although not yet known to exist therein from actual discovery.

As a general rule in this district, the nearer one approaches to the main outflow of eruptive rocks, the better the chances of finding paying veins. The contact of the granite and the eruptives or porphyry as the miners term it, lies a short distance to the northward of the northern boundary of the Mt. Rosa placer; and in the Independence and Strong mines on Battle mountain the granite is heavy mineralized.

The great majority of the ore shipped from the Strong mine and the entire mass of ore shipped from the Independence for the first year and a half or two years of its existence was granite.

I therefore conclude that the proposed enterprise is perfectly legitimate and that paying ore bodies may be discovered within the boundaries of the Mt. Rosa placer; especially since I have seen certain veins to the south which are the extension of those traversing this placer from north to south, and from which good assays have been obtained and low and medium grade ore in quantity.

CHAS. J. MOORE, Mining Engineer.

Cripple Creek, Colo., Jan. 23, 1896.

The Company is capitalized with 2,000,000 Shares, the par value of which is $1 per share.

Over One-Half of this Stock Has Been Put in the Treasury,

and is now offered for public subscription at 5 cents per share, every cent of which will be spent in development work and not go in the pockets of the promoters. For further particulars apply to

THE DORSEY INVESTMENT COMPANY,

Telephone 187. ——Or Any Reputable Broker. 117 E. Pike's Peak Ave.

BILL NYE'S OLD FUN.

SOME OF THE SKETCHES THAT HELPED TO MAKE HIS FAME.

How the Interstate Commerce Bill Killed Off a Cute Little Railroad Pass—The True Story of Damon and Pythias—Bill Nye and His Famous Mule Boomerang.

[By Permission of Mrs. Edgar W. Nye.]

In 1887, when the interstate commerce law took effect, Bill Nye wrote the following humorous letter from Hudson, Wis.:

I arrived here last week just a little ahead of the biting blasts of the i. c. b. By the i. c. b. I mean to imply the interstate commerce bill.

I noticed while en route that the new law had stimulated travel to a wonderful degree. On my way from the south, where I was during the winter, I noticed that the sluggish arteries of trade had already begun to palpitate, and crowds of people filled the cars on every train.

I said to myself, congress has at last solved this great question of financial stringency and broken the great dam that held capital captive. On the Piedmont Air line people crushed each other together in a mad attempt to travel. On the Richmond and Danville and E. T., V. and G., as well as the L. and N., humanity crowded day coaches and sleepers till the walls cracked. At Cincinnati I could not get a sleeping car at all, and I had to telegraph 24 hours ahead to get one from Chicago. Everywhere, as far as the eye could reach, there seemed to be a wild and restless desire to get somewhere else. Several companies have to put on extra coaches to carry the eager tourists.

I arrived here just in time to witness the last moments of a northwestern pass as its spirit took its flight. Had I postponed my journey for a single day I would have been too late.

It was still young. Life was before it. Barely a quarter of the span of its life had been passed when it curled up and expired. It was a cute little thing, with an olive complexion and large, mournful, upper case eyes.

A few weeks ago I noticed that it did not look well. It did not complain of illness or pain, but I thought I detected a condition on its back, and so I hurried home in order to be here in case it should expire. As soon as the conductor looked at it and felt its pulse he said that he could do nothing for it. The interstate commerce law is one of those things that will have to be tried before we can pass upon it, I presume, though some claim that it is going to be very difficult to pass upon it even then. The thought occurred to me just after the gatekeeper pushed me back yesterday and told me to go and get my ticket.

I then first realized what it was to be rudely ground under the heel of a cold corporation that is devoid of heart, devoid of soul, devoid of noble thoughts, devoid of refined instincts, devoid of kind impulses, devoid of milk of human kindness, devoid of bowels of compassion.

From force of habit I walked up to the gate with a joyous nod and the old password, only to be coldly repulsed by the hired bouncer of this heartless, soulless, impulseless, milkless and bowelless corporation.

But the railroads will get the worst of it, for I know that travel on some of the lines has fallen off since April 1. I can see it already. I have fallen off myself since the 1st of the month and others will do the same.

That is not all. A friend of mine who runs a paper, and whose pass got the hollow horn on Friday last, says that his columns are now open to those who wish to complain of the management of this road. He states that the first hot box will be duly chronicled, and that he will no longer close his eyes to the wrongs we have heretofore suffered at the hands of this unjust and ruthless vampire that has been sapping the very foundation of our institutions and smearing its long, dark trail with the remnants of our best milk cows, reluctantly paying for them the price set at the tail of an unjust and enervating trial by a corrupt, venal and driveling jury.

He says that "the time has come for the press to arise and assert itself," and when the train runs off the track and kills a lot of people who have led exemplary lives his paper will hereafter tell why and how it was done. Heretofore he has not had sufficient help in the office, he claims, and he frequently ran short of type, but now he is going to give all the particulars of the first smash up that occurs on the road if the paper falls into the relentless maw of a sheriff's sale on the following week.

THE TRUE STORY OF DAMON AND PYTHIAS.

CHAPTER I.

The romantic story of Damon and Pythias, which has been celebrated in verse and song for over 2,000 years, is supposed to have originated during the reign of Dionysius I, or Dionysius the Elder, as he was also called, who reigned about 350 years B. C. He must have been called "the Elder," more for a joke than anything else, as he was by inclination a Unitarian, although he was never a member of any church whatever, and was, in fact, the wickedest man in all Syracuse.

Dionysius arose to the throne from the ranks, and used to call himself a self made man. He was tyrannical, severe and selfish, as all self made men are. Self made men are very prone to usurp the prerogative of the Almighty and overwork themselves. They are not satisfied with the position of division superintendent of creation, but they want to be most worthy high grand muck-a-muck of the entire ranch, or their lives are gloomy fizzles.

Dionysius was indeed so odious and so overbearing toward his subjects that he lived in constant fear of assassination at their hands. This fear robbed him of his rest and rendered life a dreary waste to the tyrannical king. He lived in constant dread that each previous moment would be followed by the succeeding one. He would eat a hearty supper and retire to rest, but the night would be cursed with horrid dreams of the Scythians and White River Utes peeling off his epidermis and throwing him into a boiling caldron with red pepper and other counter irritants, while they danced the Highland fling around this royal barbecue.

Even his own wife and children were forbidden to enter his presence for fear that they would put "barn arsenic" in the blanc mange, or "Cosgrove arsenic" in the pancakes, or paris green in the pie.

During his reign he had constructed an immense subterranean cavernous arrangement called the Ear of Dionysius, because it resembled in shape and general telephonic power the human ear. It was the largest ear on record. One day a workman expressed the desire to erect a similar ear of tin or galvanized iron on old Di himself. Some one "blowed on him," and the next morning his head was thumping about in the waste paper basket at the general office. When one of the king's subjects, who thought he was solid with the administration, would say, "Beyond the possibility of a doubt, your most serene highness is the kind and loving guardian of his people and the idol of his subjects," his royal tallness would say: "What you givin us? Do you wish to play the most sublime overseer of the universe and general ticket agent plenipotentiary for a Chinaman? Ha! You cannot fill up the king of Syracuse with taffy." Then he would order the chief executioner to run the man through the royal sausage grinder and throw him into the Mediterranean. In this way the sausage grinder was kept running night and day, and the chief engineer who run the machine made double time every month.

CHAPTER II.

I will now bring in Damon and Pythias.

Damon and Pythias were named after a popular secret organization because they were so solid on each other. They thought more of one another than anybody. They borrowed chewing tobacco, and were always sociable and pleasant. They slept together, and unitedly "stood off" the landlady from month to month in the most cheerful and harmonious manner. If Pythias snored in the night like the blast of a fog horn, Damon did not get mad and kick him in the stomach as some would. He gently but firmly took him by the nose and lifted him up and down to the merry rhythm of "The Babies In Our Block."

They loved one another in season and out of season. Their affection was like the soft bloom on the nose of a Wyoming legislator. It never grew pale or wilted. It was always there. If Damon were at the bat, Pythias was on deck. If Damon went to a church fair and invited starvation, Pythias would go, too, and vote on the handsomest baby till the First National bank of Syracuse would refuse to honor his checks.

But one day Damon got too much budge and told the venerable and colossal old royal bummer of Syracuse what he thought of him. Then Dionysius told the chief engineer of the sausage grinder to turn on steam and prepare for business. But Damon thought of Pythias, and how Pythias hadn't so much to live for as he had, and he made a compromise by offering to put Pythias in soak while the only genuine Damon went to see his girl, who lived at Albany. Three days were given him to get around and redeem Pythias, and if he failed his friend would go to protest.

CHAPTER III.

We will now suppose three days to have elapsed since the preceding chapter. A large party of enthusiastic citizens of Syracuse are gathered around the grand stand, and Pythias is on the platform cheerfully taking off his coat. Near by stands a man with a broadax. The Syracuse silver cornet band has just played "It's Funny When You Feel That Way," and the chaplain has made a long prayer, Pythias sliding a trade dollar into his hand and whispering to him to give him his money's worth. The Declaration of Independence has been read, and the man on the left is running his thumb playfully over the edge of his meat ax. Pythias takes off his collar and tie, swearing softly to himself at his miserable luck.

CHAPTER IV.

It is now the proper time to throw in the solitary horseman. The horizontal bars of golden light from the setting sun gleam and glitter from the dome of the courthouse and bathe the green plains of Syracuse with mellow splendor. The billowy piles of fleecy bronze in the eastern sky look soft and yielding, like a Sarah Bernhardt. The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea, and all nature seems oppressed with the solemn hush and stillness of the surrounding and engulfing horror.

The solitary horseman is seen coming along the Albany and Syracuse toll road. He jabs the Mexican spurs into the foamy flank of his noble cayuse plug, and the lash of the quirt as it moves through the air is singing a merry song. Damon has been delayed by road agents and washouts, and he is a little behind time. Besides, he fooled a little too long and dallied in Albany with his fair gazelle. But he is making up time now and he sails into the jailyard just in time to take his part. He and Pythias fall into each other's arms, borrow a chew of fine cut from each other and weep to slow music. Dionysius comes before the curtain, bows and says the exercises will be postponed. He orders the band to play something soothing, gives Damon the appointment of superintendent of public instruction and Pythias the Syracuse postoffice, and everything is lovely. Orchestra plays something touchful. Curtain comes down. Keno. In hoc usufruct nux vomica est.

BILL NYE AND BOOMERANG.

At an alleged meeting of miners at the New Jerusalem mine in 1880 Bill Nye delivered a speech from which the following is taken:

I located a claim called the Boomerang. I named it after my favorite mule. I call my mule Boomerang because he has such an eccentric orbit, and no one can tell just when he will clash with some other heavenly body.

He has a sigh like the long drawn breath of a fog horn. He likes to come to my tent in the morning about daylight and sigh in my ear before I am awake. He is a highly amusing little cuss, and it tickles him a good deal to pour about 13½ gallons of his melody into my ear while I am dreaming, sweetly dreaming. He enjoys my look of pleasant surprise when I wake up.

He would cheerfully pour more than 13½ gallons of sigh into my ear, but that is all my ear will hold. There is nothing small about Boomerang. He is generous to a fault and lavishes his low, sad, tremulous wail on every one who has time to listen to it.

Those who have never been wakened from a sweet, sweet dream by the low, sad wail of a narrow gauge mule, so close to the ear that the warm breath of the songster can be felt on the cheek, do not know what it is to be loved by a patient, faithful, dumb animal.

The first time he rendered this voluntary for my benefit I rose in my wrath and some other clothes and went out and shot him. I discharged every chamber of my revolver into his carcass and went back to bed to wait till it got lighter. In a couple of hours I arose and went out to bury Boomerang. The remains were off about 20 yards eating bunch grass. In the gloom and uncertainty of night I had shot six shots into an old windlass near a deserted shaft.

Boomerang and I get along first rate together. When I am lonesome, I shoot at him, and when he is lonesome he comes up and lays his head across my shoulder and looks at me with great soulful eyes and sings to me.

On our way in from the mines we saw one of those beautiful sights so common in this high altitude and clear atmosphere. It was a mirage.

In the party were a lawyer, a United States official, a banker and myself. The other three members of the quartet aside from myself are very modest men and do not wish to have their names mentioned. They were very particular about it and I have respected their wishes. Whatever Messrs. Blake, Snow or Ivinson ask me to do I will always do cheerfully.

But we were speaking about the mirage. Across to the northeast our attention was at first attracted by a rank of gray towers growing taller and taller till their heads were lifted into the sky above, while at their feet there soon appeared a glassy lake, in which was reflected the outlines of the massive gray walls above. It was a beautiful sight. The picture was as still and lovely to look upon as a schoolma'am. We all went into raptures. It looked like some beautiful scene in Palestine. At least Snow said so, and he has read a book about Palestine and ought to know.

There was a silence in the air which seemed to indicate the deserted sepulcher of other days, and the grim ruins towering above the depths of clear waters on whose surface was mirrored the visage of the rocks and towers on their banks, all spoke of repose and decay and the silent, stately tread of relentless years.

By and by, from out the gray background of the picture, there stole the wild, tremulous, heart broken wail of a mule.

It seemed to jar upon the surroundings and clash harshly against our sensitive natures. Some one of the party swore a little. Then another one came to the front and took the job off his hands. We all joined, in a gentlemanly kind of way, in condemning the mule for his lack of tact, to say the least.

All at once the line of magnificent ruins shortened and became reduced in height. They changed their positions and moved off to the left, and our dream had melted into the matter of fact scene of 22 immigrant wagons drawn by rat tail mules and driven by long haired Mormons, with the dirt and bacon rinds of prehistoric times adhering to them everywhere.

What a vale of tears this is anyway!

We are only marching toward the tomb, after all. We should learn a valuable lesson from this and never tell a lie.

LARIAT LOU'S DILEMMA.

A Point of Etiquette That Bothered Him a Great Deal.

"I'd like to have you give me a little advice, Handy," said Lariat Lou, upon meeting Colonel Handy Polk, the prominent real estate agent of Hawville, O. T.

"Tell you how I'm fixed in this matter, Handy," he went on. "Bein a man of the world an tolerably wide betwixt the eyes, I most generally find myself eminently able, so to speak, for any emergency that turns up, but right now I'm away up a tall tree an pretty far out on a long limb, an I'm undecided whether my next move will fetch me down the tree all right or be the means of sawin the limb off betwixt me an the trunk an lettin me come down ker-swat on my fool head. In other words, I'm bogged down in a quandary, as it were, plumb up to my neck."

"What is the nature of your dilemma?"

"Waal, I'm thinkin of gittin married."

"Ah, yes! Exactly! Feelings of doubt and uncertainty, such as you are entertaining, are very often felt by prospective candidates for hymeneal bliss and not unnaturally so. Marriage is, ah, a lottery, and"—

"Aw, I know all about that. But this yere muddle of mine is a heap more uncertain than a lottery; it's as bad as the signal service weather predictions."

"H'm! Whom are you thinking of marrying?"

"The Widder McCord."

"I do not know her. The only Mrs. McCord with whom I am acquainted is Hank McCord's pretty wife, and of course"—

"That's her!"

"But she is not a widow!"

"No, but if nuthin happens to prevent she will be by the time I git over to her house. Several prominent members of the reform committee were haulin Hank out of the Blazin Rag saloon an startin off to the jack oak grove with him, as I came by, to lynch him for suthin. I didn't stop to find out what. Now, what I want to know is, how had I better purceed?"

"Don't you think it rather bad taste to rush over and thrust your proposal on her in the midst of her grief and sorrow?"

"Huh! It may be bad taste, but it's good business. Good taste an business don't always go together. I've noticed that, an I haven't lived forever either. You see, I'm pretty well satisfied that two or three of the reformers are figgerin on proposin to the widder as soon as they git Hank disposed of, an if I don't git in my fine work ahead of them the matter will be so complicated that I'll stand a mighty big chance of bein lost in the shuffle."

"I see."

"Thought you would. Waal, then, if I go right over an spring my proposal on her before she learns that Hank is defunct, she is plenty liable to shoot me full of holes without givin me time to explain the situation, an if I break the sad news to her before I propose, as likely as not she'll be so overcome with grief that she won't listen to my proposal. An then agin, if I git some other feller to go over an break the news to her for me, what's to hinder him from proposin on his own account? That's the way the matter stands, Handy, an if you can give me any pinted an appropriate advice I'll never forgit you for it."—New York World.

AN OBJECT OF PITY.

He Wanted the Place Kept Until He Was Poor Once More.

Here is a story that one of the southern members vouches for. A young man, one of his constituents, applied to him for a $1,000 clerkship. The member secured the appointment, but the day before the constituent was to be sworn in he came to his representative in a troubled state of mind and said:

"Colonel, I have had $125,000 left me by an aunt, and, my God, just think what I have to go through again!"

"Let me congratulate you," said the representative.

"No, don't do that," said the constituent. "You don't know what you're congratulating me on."

"Yes, I do," said the member, "for now you can live without working."

"Colonel," said the distressed young man, "I may as well tell you. Several years ago I had $100,000 left me by another aunt, and it took me nearly a year to spend it. After I got through I had to go to the hospital for six months to get over the effects of my dissipation. The reason I came to see you today was to ask you to keep that place for me until I can spend this money."—Washington Post.

A Trifle Penurious.

"Gamsly never treats anybody, does he?"

"Treat? When he's thirsty himself, he just gets out his telescope and looks at the big dipper."—Chicago Record.

A Case of Ignorance.

She—I notice that it is the single men who are the most anxious to go to war.

He—Yes. They don't know what war is.—Indianapolis Journal.

A Pertinent Inquiry.

"Yes," said one theatrical manager, "that artist's salary is $500 a week."

"Indeed!" replied the other. "Do you mind telling me how much she gets?"—Washington Star.

No Use For It.

There is one variety of cake that the small boy will not seize upon with avidity, namely, the cake of soap.—Boston Transcript.

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

A NOTABLE ALLIANCE.

The Coming Harrison-Dimmick Wedding.

ALL ABOUT THE WOOING O'T.

Something of the Life and Character of Mrs. Dimmick.

She Came by Her Good Qualities Honestly—Incidents in the Life of Mrs. Russell Lord—The First Marriage of Mrs. Dimmick—Her Devotion to Mrs. Harrison. The Lonely Life of the Ex-President and What Came of It.

INTEREST in the marriage of ex-President Benjamin Harrison to Mrs. Mary Lord Dimmick, which began several months ago with the first rumors of the pleasant possibility, has grown until now, with the wedding imminent, the public mind is absorbed with the topic and has little room for anything else. This is not surprising. Marriage always attracts attention, even when the parties most concerned have no especial claim upon public notice. How much more important, then, the impending occasion, when a distinguished soldier and statesman, who has ably and honorably filled the highest office in the land, leads to the altar and takes as his wife a lady of such high social position and personal worth as are combined in the bride to be. Another significant fact connected with the event is that General Harrison will be the first ex-president of the United States who has married after his term of office. Lincoln, Grant, Garfield and Hayes were survived by their widows. The case of Mr. Harrison is unique.

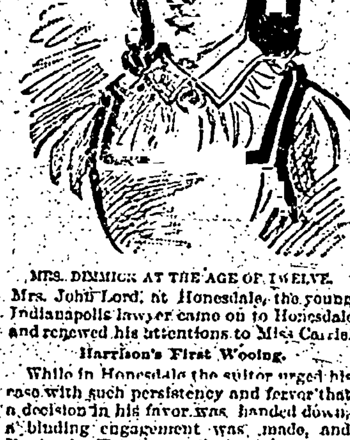
But Mr. Harrison is not the leading feature of the approaching ceremonial, for today, as has been the case ever since the world began, the real interest and curiosity and sympathetic expectancy center in and cling around the little woman who is the personage of the hour. The feminine part of the public mind especially is busy with its queries and its wonderings, and even the ostensibly uninterested male finds time to gossip with his wife or his sweetheart or his mother concerning all the details of this great affair, which from a social standpoint and judged upon its intrinsic merits will be by all odds the most important that has occurred in many years.

The questions always uppermost when the wedding is discussed comprise an inquiry as to where, when, and how the little god accomplished his effective work, but that is information which should be led up to properly. It is rather more relevant here to treat of the life and personality of the woman whom Mr. Harrison has chosen as his companion for the coming years.

The lives of Mrs. Dimmick and Mr. Harrison have been singularly interwoven, and one who studies the stars might find in this fact much that he could construe into a long ago portent of the present alliance.

Mrs. Dimmick was born at Honesdale, Pa. Her father was Russell F. Lord, who was general superintendent and chief engineer of the Delaware and Hudson Canal company at Honesdale, Pa., which was at that time the head center of the great corporation. There was also a Mr. John Lord, brother of Russell Lord, who also held a position of prominence with the same company.

This John Lord had married a Miss Neal, daughter of the cashier of the Honesdale bank. Her sister was the wife of Dr. John Scott, a Presbyterian preacher who lived in Indianapolis. Dr. Scott had two bright, handsome daughters, Caroline and Elizabeth. At this time Miss Caroline Scott, or Carrie, as she was called, was being wooed by a young lawyer of Indianapolis. This was along in the forties. While the girls were visiting their aunt,



MRS. DIMMICK AT THE AGE OF TWELVE.

Mrs. John Lord, at Honesdale, the young Indianapolis lawyer came on to Honesdale and renewed his attentions to Miss Carrie.

Harrison's First Wooing.

While in Honesdale the suitor urged his case with such persistency and fervor that a decision in his favor was handed down—a binding engagement was made, and Benjamin Harrison, all unconscious of future honors, went back to Indianapolis with a heart full of happiness that was founded on the promise that had been made to him.

At the time these handsome western girls visited the home of his brother, Russell F. Lord was a widower, with two stalwart sons. His age was more than twice that of Lizzie Scott, but he met her and fell in love with her and proposed for her hand. She was a dashing young woman, who would have been attractive in any circle of society. Her lot at home was humble, being that of a poor Presbyterian preacher's daughter. Mr. Lord had wealth and every luxury to offer her, and he was strenuous in his wooing, so she accepted him. The marriage did not prove to be a happy one. There was dissension and much bitterness. The match was an ill assorted one, and it was an open secret that the home of the Lords was not a harmonious one. Three children—Walter Scott, Mary and Lizzie were born to them. At about the close of the war Mrs. Lord left her husband, and, taking her two daughters with her, returned to her father's home in Indianapolis. The son, Walter, remained with his father at Honesdale, where he died some 14 years ago. His father, Russell F. Lord, died a few years previously. His brother John, who when a young man had been such a phenomenal success, had become a total wreck through drunkenness and vicious habits. His unfortunate family went to ruin as well, the mother dying totally blind at the home of her daughter, who had married a canal boatman.

The old man himself is said to be still living among the rocks of the Delaware valley, overlooking the canal, of which he was formerly chief owner.

After the return of his daughter, Mrs. Lord, with her two daughters, to his home in Indianapolis, Dr. Scott was called to Springfield, Ills., to take charge of a Presbyterian institution that is now known as Concordia college. Mrs. Lord and her children accompanied him, and all lived together in a pleasant home on Seventh street.

For some reason the Presbyterians failed to make a success of this college, and in 1874 the Lutherans took hold of it and reorganized it.

Previous to his career in Springfield Dr. Scott had been president of Ohio Female seminary, at College Hill, O., where General Harrison was receiving his education, and it was here that the future president first met Miss Caroline Scott, who afterward became his wife.

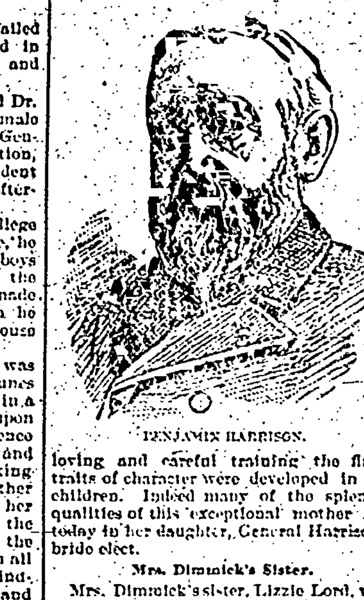
When Dr. Scott found that the college at Springfield was proving a failure, he gave it up and took private pupils, boys whom he prepared for college. And the indefatigable old man persevered and made a great success of this school, which he conducted in the dining room of the house in Seventh street.

Mrs. Dimmick's mother, Mrs. Lord, was a fine woman, who stood her misfortunes bravely and reared her little family in a manner that reflected great credit upon her excellence of character and intelligence of mind. She was a rare musician and was very active in a social way, taking part in all the amateur concerts and other social entertainments. The fame of her charming rendition of "Comin Thro' the Rye," her favorite song, still lives in the memory of her old friends. She was in all respects a superb woman, gentle and kindly in her nature, refined, cultivated and dignified, beloved in the community and actually worshiped at home. Under her

lies. All of the children were members of the first families of Springfield, and the Lord girls were among them.

In the summer of 1869 Mr. and Mrs. Smith, their son Edward and Mrs. Lord took a trip to the White mountains, leaving the children in the care of Miss Corcoran. When the mothers returned, they found poor Miss Corcoran grayer and more deeply wrinkled. Led on by the mischievous Mamie, the children had put in such a vacation as they and their distracted guardian never forgot.

In 1875, when Dr. Scott left Springfield, Mrs. Lord, with her two daughters, moved to Princeton, N. J., where for five years Mrs. Dimmick attended a Princeton day boarding school managed by Mrs. Moffitt, wife of one of the professors of the theo-



BENJAMIN HARRISON.

loving and careful training the finest traits of character were developed in her children. Indeed many of the splendid qualities of this exceptional mother live today in her daughter, General Harrison's bride elect.

Mrs. Dimmick's Sister.

Mrs. Dimmick's sister, Lizzie Lord, who became the wife of Lieutenant Parker, was a great belle. She was a beauti-

MRS. MARY LORD DIMMICK.

logical school. Later she attended the female college at Elmira, N. Y.

The first marriage of Mrs. Dimmick was a love match pure and simple and took the romantic turn which is usual in cases where there is marked opposition. It was in Princeton that Mamie Lord became acquainted with Walter Erskine Dimmick, and two years later they ran away and were married, their efforts to reconcile their relatives to the union having proved unavailing.

Young Dimmick was the son of Samuel E. Dimmick, one of the leading lawyers of northern Pennsylvania. The elder Dimmick was a Republican and leader of that party in the state. In 1874 he was attorney general of Pennsylvania, and his name was about to be put at the head of the party ticket at the approaching gubernatorial election when he died suddenly at Harrisburg. His large fortune was left to his three sons.

Mrs. Dimmick's First Love.

Walter Dimmick, having been prepared for college at Stockbridge, Mass., was later graduated from Yale college. Afterward he took a law course at Columbia college law school, graduating in 1880. He was soon after admitted to the bar and commenced practice in New York city as a member of the firm of Gray & Davenport, since dissolved.

His marriage to Miss Mary Lord took place in October, 1881. Their honeymoon was hardly ended before Mr. Dimmick was stricken with typhoid fever. His young bride nursed him with such devotion and tenderness as only the noblest natures can put forth. Day and night she was at his bedside, but the dread disease was relentless, and on Jan. 10, 1882, three months after marriage, Walter Dimmick died. The body was taken to Honesdale, Pa., for interment, accompanied by a number of friends and classmates at Yale.

Nearly heartbroken, the young widow returned to her mother, who was then living in Washington. Mrs. Dimmick's husband left her a good deal of property, but much of this is said to have been lost by unfortunate real estate purchases near Washington. Nevertheless she retained sufficient to furnish her an income by means of which she has been enabled to live in moderate luxury.

The deep mourning into which the girl bride was plunged by the death of her husband was the commencement of what seemed to be almost an endless period of sorrow, for shortly after this occurrence her only brother died, and then, in 1889, came the death of her mother, Mrs. Lord, followed, three years later, by the death of her aunt, Mrs. Harrison.

The house in Twelfth street, Washing- said, and then she compressed her lips and said no more. Procuring a cookbook, she made off with it, and when she had studied it for a quarter of an hour she returned and began to manufacture the cake, which she made and baked and set before the scoffers.

"We were forever silenced," said the lady who told the story, and who was one of Mamie's doubting companions, "for it was one of the best cakes that any of us had ever tasted."

The two Lord girls attended a private school in Springfield conducted by Miss Corcoran at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Smith in South Fourth street. This Mrs. Smith was a sister of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln. She had four children, whom she wished to educate at home, and Miss Corcoran was employed to teach them. She was also given the privilege of teaching a few girls belonging to neighboring fami-

ful girl, graceful and dashing, a fairylike dancer, an intrepid skater and an entertaining companion in all respects. Her little sister Mamie, the present Mrs. Dimmick, was at this time only 12 years old. She was not so handsome as Lizzie, but was none the less popular among the juveniles. She was a perfect brunette and was always spoken of as being "the very image of her mother." She wore her hair short and kept it brushed well back from her forehead and held in place by a little old fashioned flat, semicircular comb, which extended from ear to ear. Full of fire and fun and mischief and possessed of a quick wit and a trim figure, she was a great favorite with young and old. And with all her jovial proclivities she had the carriage of a queen and a certain unconscious artistic pose, which she dropped into frequently, standing with her hands at her sides and her head inclined backward, that was grace itself. At this early age her figure was quite mature and almost perfect in outline and proportion.

Among other charming natural endowments were a pair of the prettiest feet imaginable, and if her mother ever had a weakness it was the indulgence in harmless variety of her daughter's perfect little pedals. She always kept her supplied with the finest and prettiest shoes that could be had, and as soon as a pair began to appear in the least worn they were supplanted by new ones. But even this "spoiling" partiality did not make little Mamie vain. She was far too intelligent for that, and although only a little girl at the time she was full of lovable traits. Generous and impulsive, she was always ready to inconvenience herself for the benefit of others, and while quick as a flash she had a certain firmness of character that was remarkable in one so young. She was very determined, and once her mind was made up nothing could swerve her from her purpose. Upon one occasion she insisted on being allowed to make a cake, without, however, having the slightest previous knowledge of the process.

"I am going to make a cake," said she, with a toss of her head.

"What! You don't know how. A nice cake you'll make!" cried her companions.

The little woman's face flushed, and her dark eyes glittered. "You'll see," she ton, where Mrs. Lord, Mrs. Dimmick and Mrs. Dimmick's grandfather, Dr. Scott, lived was modest and quiet, but was made happy by the indefatigable cheerfulness of mother and daughter, who bore with patience and even smiles the sorrows which burdened them. Occasionally Mrs. Lord's other daughter, Mrs. Parker, and her husband, Lieutenant Parker, would visit them, and while their home was never the place for formal social functions their natural aptitudes for society kept this charming family constantly in touch with the best people of the city.

"And now we come to the most interesting part of this history that which pertains to the beginning of the friendly association of the two distinguished principals in the forthcoming ceremonial, an association which, in the course of time, assumed the importance of a function indispensable to their happiness.

Up to the year 1888 Mrs. Dimmick had only such acquaintance with her uncle-in-law as was derivable from occasional visits to his family in Indianapolis, and Mr. Harrison, a proverbially busy man, had but little time to devote to relatives of his family, except in a general way. He had always a very high opinion of his wife's niece, but his knowledge of her was slight. At this time, however, learning that Mrs. Dimmick's health was not so robust as it should have been, Mrs. Harrison invited her to come and spend some time with her, arguing that the excitement of the presidential campaign, which, very naturally, absorbed the entire interest of the Harrison family, would divert her mind and improve her health.

Mrs. Dimmick accepted the invitation, and Mrs. Harrison's prophecy proved true. Her health improved rapidly, her interest in the election of Mr. Harrison grew intense, and this excitement brought the color of permanent health to her cheeks.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Harrison were delighted with her, and she soon became a prime favorite with the whole family. When Mr. Harrison was elected and it became necessary to go to Washington, Mrs. Dimmick accompanied the family, and, by special invitation of Mrs. Harrison, took up her abode at the White House. Here her services to her aunt were invaluable. She had such grace and tact that much of the weight of social responsibility was lifted from Mrs. Harrison's shoulders, and Washington society rang with praise of her and the benignant ease and effectiveness with which she assisted her aunt at all laborious social functions.

After the death of Mrs. Lord, which occurred soon after the inauguration of President Harrison, Mrs. Harrison took her father home to the White House, and, at her request, Mrs. Dimmick continued to make it her home as well.

It was while harried with the cares of office and the perpetual importunities of aspiring politicians that President Harrison began to find comfort in the restful society of Mary Dimmick and the good comradeship that had grown up between himself and his wife's niece. Mrs. Harrison, always the faithful housewife, from the time she used to cook dinner for the young lawyer at North Bend, Ind., was kept perpetually busy with the management of the establishment. Mrs. McKee was, in her way, a comfort to her father, but she was averse to exercise, and the president enjoyed long walks. So did Mrs. Dimmick. She was a good walker and used to playfully challenge the chief magistrate to all sorts of trials of speed and endurance. These challenges were always accepted at once, and away these two went, like school children.

They were Good Comrades.

Of course their regard for each other was now nothing more than good fellowship, yet it was enjoyed by them to the full, and, without in the least suspecting it, they were laying the foundation for the serious compact which is to bind them together for life, and it is a matter of fact that never since that time has there been the slightest break in their close friendship.

Mrs. Dimmick accompanied the president's party when Mr. Harrison made his memorable tour of the country, and it was she who invariably stood beside him on the rear platform of the car from which he addressed the multitude of his countrymen who came out to greet him. In this connection, and as a notable instance of the truth of the assertion that Mrs. Dimmick retains today all the jaunty, fun loving spirit of her childhood, an incident of this presidential trip may be mentioned.

The party had arrived at Mrs. Dimmick's old home, in Springfield, Ills., and the ovation that was tendered was more in her honor than that of the president.

Mrs. Dimmick stood upon the platform, watching the members of the party alight and get into the carriages.

One, two, three carriages filled up with the men of the party and drove off. Then Mrs. Dimmick commenced to laugh. Turning to one of the members of the committee, her eyes twinkling with fun, she said:

"So you separate the sheep from the goats!"

For the Springfield people in truly provincial style had arranged to have all the men in one set of carriages properly escorted and the women in another set, accompanied by the women of the committee.

During the illness of Mrs. Harrison, which resulted in her death Oct. 25, 1892, Mrs. Dimmick gave strong evidence of her gentle, self forgetful nature. She was un-

MRS. RUSSELL LORD.

tiring in her attentions, and it was only by the use of most urgent solicitation that she could be induced to leave her bedside and take the few hours of rest which her physical nature demanded. At the same time she shared with Mrs. McKee the duties of the household. Mrs. Harrison was devoted to her, and the parting between aunt and niece was said to have been pathetic in the extreme.

After Mrs. Harrison's death Mrs. Dimmick went with the family to Indianapolis and remained there until Mrs. McKee came east to join her husband in New York. That was a little more than a year ago. Since that time Mrs. Dimmick has lived with her sister, Mrs. Parker, in New York.

With Russell Harrison and the McKees living in New York city the ex-president has had ample excuse for his rather frequent visits to Gotham and nothing could be more natural than that he should display an interest in Mary, as he always calls Mrs. Dimmick.

By means of the present perspective it is easy to see that Cupid had laid his plans long ago, but the ex-president never felt the keen edge of his dart with a realizing sense of what had struck him until Mary left Indianapolis and came to New York.

Soon after her departure he began to talk to his old cronies in Indianapolis about being lonely and asking them to "drop around some time," which was unusual in him, for while he has always been cordial in his friendships he had shown since the death of his wife a very marked aversion to society of any kind.

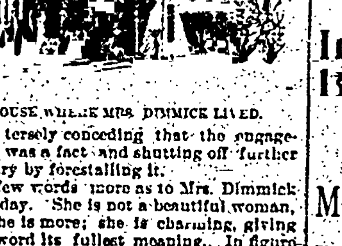
The old fellows did "drop around," but Mr. Harrison was disappointed. They were good friends and all very well in their way, but—

Well, the next thing anybody knew Mr. Harrison was in New York enjoying the society of Mary, and it was not very long afterward that these two agreed that life without each other would be hollow and unendurable.

How the Secret Got Out.

It was their intention to keep their engagement a dead secret until such time as they should select for the performance of an unostentatious wedding ceremony, which they decided should be some time in the spring of 1896. Indeed no word of it would have escaped, so it is said, except for the indiscretion of a Washington jeweler who fashioned a ring for Mrs. Dimmick at the order of General Harrison. As it was an engagement ring, a beautiful diamond, the jeweler drew natural inferences, and this high social secret was too large for the jeweler. He had either to let it out or burst with the sheer importance of it; so, being a prudent man, he let it out. Then a newspaper correspondent took it in his profane hands and put it on the livest wire he could find, and, flash! all the world knew.

Then Mr. Harrison, in his brusque, decisive way, put an end to all clamors for verification of the rumor in a 20 word bul-



HOUSE WHERE MRS. DIMMICK LIVED.

letin tersely conceding that the engagement was a fact and shutting off further inquiry by forestalling it.

A few words more as to Mrs. Dimmick of today. She is not a beautiful woman, but she is more; she is charming, giving that word its fullest meaning. In figure she is petite and almost girlish. Her age is less than 40, and yet more than her face and manner indicate. Her features are good, but not regular. However, that fact does not prevent her from being exceedingly attractive. She does not appeal to your senses, but to your heart. She has a "taking way" that is not artificial, and your admiration for her springs from the same source that General Harrison's did you are won by the gentle womanly goodness of her, the goodness that shines in her face and makes it lovely.

Her modesty in dress amounts almost to plainness. She wears no jewels save a pin at the throat and a ring—the ring on the proper finger. She is a model woman.

As for Mr. Harrison, every American and most foreigners know of his greatness in statecraft, upon the battlefield and in the highest levels of his profession, and all have noted his always chivalrous attitude toward the weaker and better sex, but few are aware of the depths of his nature, the steady glow of sympathy and tenderness that is hidden from the world at large by the seeming coldness of demeanor, which is a superficial shade of dignity that is his by nature. Only his intimates and his family know this the real nature of the man. Mrs. Dimmick knows it and feels its sustaining force, and her smile is all the sweeter for the knowledge.

In a material way the couple are well provided for. Besides his elegant home in Indianapolis, Mr. Harrison has other valuable property and an extensive law practice, which has increased rather than diminished since his return to it. And now it is said that he has so many orders for magazine articles he intends to devote his time hereafter to literature, an enterprise which, by reason of his scholarly fitness for it, could not prove other than lucrative. Hence it appears that all the circumstances that surround this happy event are auspicious and foreshadow for the distinguished pair the happiness which in compensation for past griefs they richly deserve. And when, on April 6, in the city of New York, they come forth from St. Thomas' church as man and wife, not one hand, of all the thousands that wave acclaim would stay the casting of the proverbial "old shoe" or for an instant doubt the potency of the happy portent.

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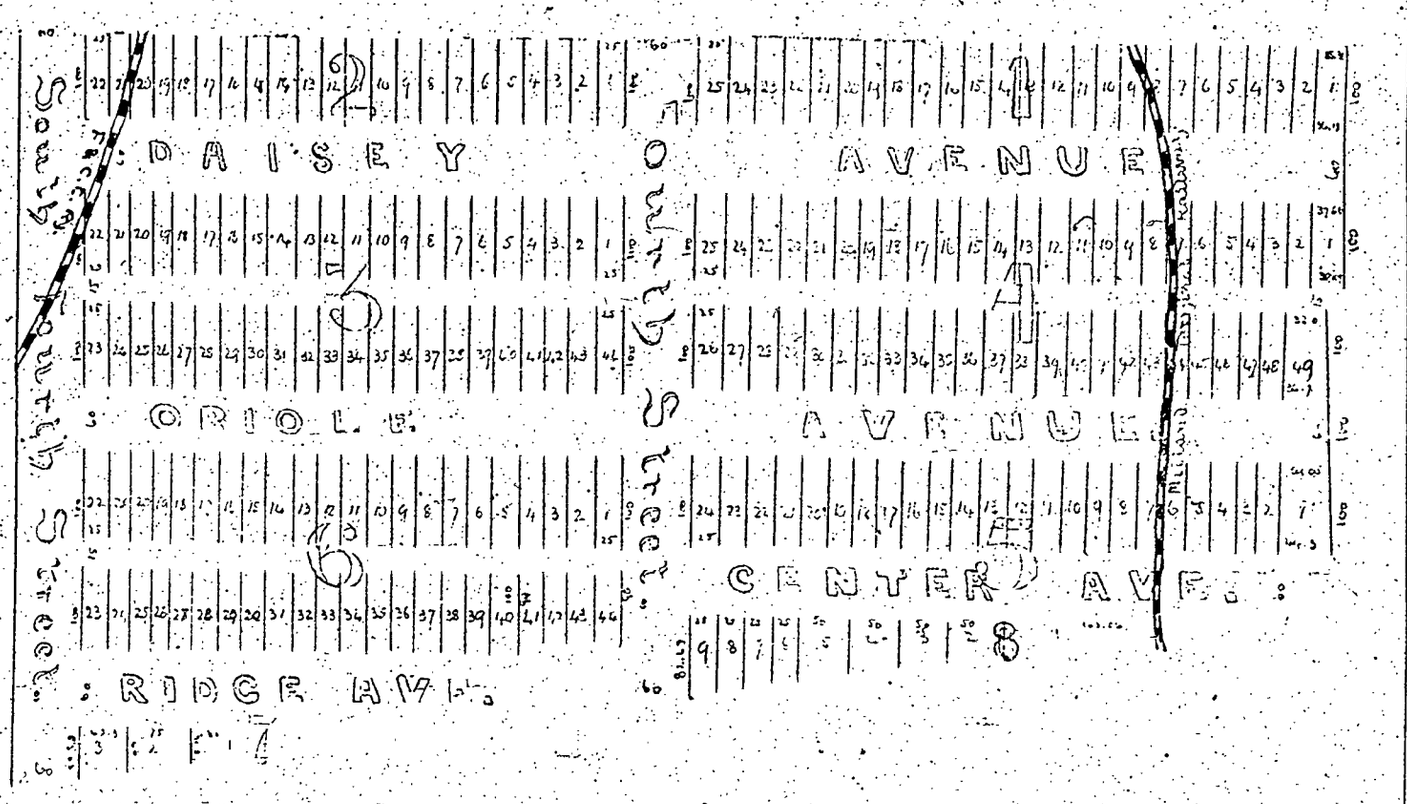

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HIRED DRESS SUITS.

THEY ARE MUCH IN EVIDENCE AT A CERTAIN KIND OF BALLS.

A Great Business, With Good Profits and Not Without Its Humors Information Gathered at One of the Bowery "Emporiums" by a Newspaper Man

"Dress suits to hire." This is a sign that one sees frequently nowadays. It represents a growing business. Generally it is found on the side streets in such districts as lie between the slums and the better localities, or on the second rate avenues. Fifth avenue has not yet displayed it, nor has it invaded Broadway, but Seventh and Eighth avenues teem with these alluring offers, the Bowery hasn't a block that doesn't show one specimen, Sixth avenue is pretty well represented, and almost anywhere on the east side down town a man can run across one of these signs in a few minutes' walk from any given point. As a rule, the dress suit renting industry is conducted in connection with the costumer's business. Sometimes it is a side issue of the ready made clothing trade, and there are not a few pawnshops where a citizen who is known to the proprietor may temporarily obtain a superior evening outfit, at prices somewhat lower than the ordinary run. Thus doth the blithe and merry pawnbroker improve each shining hour and get a double interest on his loan.

But the main business is done in the regular renting places. Profitable is a mild term for it. Barring reasonable accidents, a trade in this line which is well worked up pays a percentage that would make most gilt edged bank stock look like tinsel instead of the real thing. Anybody can find out where the supply for the business comes from by wandering about in the down town business districts. Sooner or later he will be approached by a greasy, insinuating, nasal voiced, suave, unshaven young Hebrew, there are many in the business, but the type varies not a whit—who says to him in a whining tone:

"God any old gloze do zell, mizder? I bays der best prizes."

If the reply is in the affirmative, he comes around the next day to the address given and offers $2.75 for an evening suit that cost $100 and has been worn only half a dozen times, and he weeps bitterly when told that the offer isn't good enough. He will take any kind of clothing provided he can get it at one-tenth of its value, but the dress suit is his particular prey. Let him but scent one, and there is no rest for him until he buys it. One thing he will not do, however, and that is pay more than $10 for any suit. Of course the majority of his attempts at purchase are failures, but he frequently runs across an outgrown or somewhat worn suit of evening clothes whose owner carelessly lets it go for $5, $7, $8 or $10, the last point only being reached after heartrending lamentations by the buyer. Straightway he takes his purchase to the rent shop, where he sells it for from $7 up to $20, as the case may be. His profit is there. If it is out of repair, perhaps the proprietor spends $1 getting it fixed up. If it isn't, so much the better. Once in stock, it represents a capital of $1.50 to $2, or, in extra cases, of $2.50 per night. A good sized concern carries perhaps 100 dress suits, costing in all about $1,000. During the lively season the dealer will rent probably an average of seven suits a night, bringing him in perhaps $12. As the busy season extends over three months his $1,000 investment brings him in $1,000 each winter without counting the spring and fall trade in weddings.

To one of the Bowery "emporiums" went a reporter recently in search of points regarding the peculiar trade. The presiding genius of the place, after explaining some of the details, among which were not the financial statistics given above, invited him to sit down and wait, saying:

"You have come at a good time. There's a big ball over in Turn hall tonight, and the boys are coming in every five minutes."

It wasn't that long before a thick shouldered young fellow staggered in and said that he wanted a dress suit. The proprietor sized him up with a professional eye.

"Stand upon the block, please," said he. "Take off your coat and vest."

The visitor obeyed, looking as if he was about to be executed. Out came a coat from a back room. Then the proprietor proceeded to jam and poke the husky youth about in a manner which would have provoked some men to pugnacity, but the victim, being strange to his locality, took his medicine without a murmur. Finally, after a particularly vicious prod in the abdomen—to make the waistcoat set right—the fitter asked:

"How does that suit you?"

The youth lifted first one arm and then the other very cautiously, his fingers stiffly extended. A tentative shake of his shoulders convinced him that he was still undislocated in that respect. Critically he surveyed himself in a large mirror.

"Up in the air," said he hoarsely. "Wot's the stripe?"

"One fifty," was the reply, "but as I don't know you I'll have to have a $5 deposit."

"Deposit me eye!" quoth the visitor jauntily. "I've got the backin."

Walking over to his discarded coat, he produced a letter, which he handed to the dealer. It was from a well known east side politician vouching for him. So he got the suit, which he took away in a paper after receiving an assuring reply to his question as to whether "the bloomers is on the fit."

"That's a kind of business we have to do," said the dealer when his visitor had departed, leaving $150 behind, "and we don't lose anything on those risks either. The politician who backs that fellow is good for any price. There's no danger of his running away with it, but likely he'll get mixed into a scrap, and somebody'll rip that coat up the back. Then he'll bring it in here and leave it. There'll be a dozen other suits rented here to men backed by the same politician, and probably there'll be more damage to clothing. I'll reckon it all up and send a note to the politician, and he'll settle on a basis fair to both of us. I wouldn't soak him with a stiff price, because if I did I'd lose all his trade." New York Sun.

BETRAYED BY PLUM PUDDING.

A Burglar Who Forgot Business In Sight of One and Was Caught.

The English are proud of their watchdogs, and it is known that many farmers rely upon the cackle of their guinea hens for the protection of their hen roosts; but, in addition to all that, England has just afforded an example of the safeguarding qualities of plum pudding. This unexpected demonstration took place in a house on the Portsdown road, in the Maida Vale quarter of London, belonging to Mr. Preston, a surgeon in the navy.

At about 9:30 o'clock in the evening a burglar got into the house through the cellar by breaking the lock of the kitchen door. This burglar was George Donovan. He knew that the house was empty. The family were at the theater, and the servants took advantage of their absence to go on a vacation for a few hours. Favored by these circumstances Donovan had little trouble in reaching the dining room. There an enchanting spectacle was presented to his eyes. A Hindoo poet tells us the story of the brigand of Delhi who, at the moment when he was about to cut a hole in the wall of a house to get in and commit a robbery, hesitated whether he would cut it in the form of a lyre or of a flower or of a bird. George Donovan was not absorbed by any such artistic preoccupation. He noticed upon the table a splendid plum pudding, something that he hadn't tasted for a long time. So he sat down in front of the national dish, cut a huge slice of it, and sailed in. The pudding was delicious. Like Raggles, Donovan struck it rich. He cut slice after slice, but—unfortunately for him a plum pudding is not possessed of the light quality that belongs to French pastry. Soon the burglar got thirsty, and in his search for something to drink he discovered a bottle of Scotch whisky, his favorite beverage. He remained at the table enjoying himself thoroughly for about an hour. Soon he became oblivious of his professional duties. In fact, he didn't know where he was; so he threw himself on the luxurious carpet, and went to sleep with an unruffled conscience. At about midnight he was found there, and was roused up by a policeman who had been called in. He admitted without hesitation his object, but he was loud in his praise of that pudding. Addressing Surgeon Preston, he said he would like to know if that pudding was made in the house or in some confectionery establishment, because, he said, he never before had tasted anything so delicious and he wanted to taste it again. He was taken before a police justice of Marylebone, who committed him for trial.

"All right, judge," he said, "but, all the same, that was a fine pudding and first rate whisky."

Judge Plowden, who is somewhat of a humorist, made a funny speech, glorifying the English plum pudding, which, as he said, not only punishes the imprudent with indigestion, but also, as this case plainly showed, protects the fireside and knocks out burglars. London Letter.

THE CYNIC.

Opinions are like anything else—never interesting when too free.

Some people are always looking for an opportunity to be insulted.

People waste a great deal of time telling what they really ought to have.

Experience proves that it is easier to get a wife by advertising than it is to get a situation.

When friends find it is time to be candid with each other, they really mean it is time to be brutal.

A girl thinks a young man's jokes are uproariously funny, but how soon she stops laughing at them after she has married him!

A woman's ambition is not only to make both ends meet, but to have enough to lap over and cut off for her kin. Atchison Globe.

GASTRIC JUICE.

Physicians say the more green things of the earth we eat in springtime the better for our "general health."

To make boiled potatoes white let them lie (pared) in cold water for two or three hours previous to cooking.

Cooked meat heated with a little good curry sauce is far more digestible and nourishing than cold meat.

Meat of any kind used for salads should be cut into dice, but not smaller than one-half inch, or it will seem like hash.

LET US ALL FLUTTER.

THIS WE MAY DO IF WE ARE NOT YET READY TO FLY.

Suppose Aero propellers Should Drive Our Vehicles—A Simple Explanation of the Principle of Propulsive Force and Methods of Applying It.

Two generations ago and long before man generally was content to move in ruts. Then he began to move on rails, and civilized mankind has certainly and permanently been elevated thereby. From ruts to rails is a vast improvement. But it's about time to begin now to think of another move. It's time to begin to think of soaring; and if we—i. e., you—are afraid to soar, then let us at least try to flutter.

If on Mars there dwells a race superior to man, who, among other superior appliances, have also superior telescopes, they will be apt to believe that the many bicyclists rushing around everywhere are poor terrestrians frantically and vainly endeavoring to fly—it really looks that way from a distance, at least to observers who have seen old hens and other heavy birds struggling to rise over a fence or wall. And if the Mars chaps think so, they are near to truth.

For the success of the bicycle has stimulated effort to perfect the motocycle, or horseless carriage. This effort will sooner or later extend to the application of aeropropellers, and the application of the aeropropellers in any department of transportation will even more surely lead to mechanical flight—i. e., practical mechanical flight.

In France the motocycle, or horseless carriage, has already become a fixture, and its general use in this country, as a pleasure vehicle at least, is only a question of time. May we then get such excellent roads as France can boast of, and may it stimulate us to surpass French and German and English motocycles—make the European invention flutter, so to speak.

There is exceeding crudity in the present methods of applying propulsive force to road vehicles by mechanical means. It is applied through cog-wheel, chain or band on one of the axles of the wagon wheels. Therein lies the crudity. It is not applied on the rims of the wheel, because that could be done only at the expense of speed, and there is no speed to spare.

One can easily form a correct idea of the vast difference in the amount of force required respectively in the two cases. Just try to move a buggy or other light vehicle by exerting your force while catching hold of the spokes near the axle, and next exert your force while grabbing the fellies. No additional scientific explanation will then be wanted. Hence it must be of high importance to find some propelling device which operates on the rim of the wheel instead of on its axle, while yet permitting the attainment of high speed.

The reader understands, without scientific explanation, that extraneous push or pull exerted horizontally on a vehicle—preferably at right angles to the axle—operates, so to speak, through the rim of the wheels. Theoretically such extraneous propulsion by mechanical means is possible by two methods, with propellers transmitting force through the resistance of the surface over which the vehicle passes, and with propellers operating by force transmitted through the resistance of the air. The first of these two methods opens a vast field for fanciful devices, but it is hardly rational to suppose that anything practical will be achieved herein; at least, those best qualified seem to have abandoned, perhaps never entertained, hope of success in that quarter. The second method, however, is certainly applicable to a large extent.

Even many intelligent people are puzzled by the expressions "pounds of pull" and "pounds of push," frequently occurring in treatises on locomotives, etc. It's an easy one, though. If you push or pull the hook of a spring balance so that the indicator marks five pounds, you exert a push or pull of five pounds, of course. See?

Well, according to the above, one pound of pull will start 71 pounds placed on wheels resting on rails, and will move over 100 pounds when the vehicle has acquired momentum. This appears in accord with the statement made long ago and often that a pull or push of one pound will propel 25 pounds over a fairly good, say macadamized, road.

Now let us consider some figures—figures which it happens don't lie. Mr. Hiram S. Maxim has on exhibition at Bexley, Kent, England, two propellers operating on the air which at different times have developed a push of 2,000 pounds. A pull of 2,000 pounds would propel a load of 200,000 pounds over the rails at a speed of 12 miles an hour or a load of 50,000 pounds over a macadamized road. It does not matter how much money and steam were expended to obtain the now famous 2,000 pound pull—at first it suffices to have incontrovertible assurance that such a tremendous pull altogether is obtainable by operating solely on what so many people still lazily believe to be wholly unresisting air.

At different times mention has been made of the theoretical possibility—the mathematically demonstrative possibility of obtaining ten times more propelling force in the air than is obtained by the use of the screw propellers, such as are employed by Mr. Maxim, or, say, 50 pounds of push or pull per horsepower. A push of 50 pounds would move 1,250 pounds—a wagon, motor or riders—over a good road. An aeropropelled motocycle is possible, say theoretically possible. Hence, let us try to flutter.

Let it be understood, however, that such an aeropropeller certainly requires too much room to permit it to travel through city streets. But it would be available on open country roads, for rapid transit across our vast prairies—aye, even across the immense Sahara. Let those who will flutter there. St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

A Horse-Breaking Machine.

Many years ago a machine was devised for breaking in young horses to harness, but did not meet with an overwhelming success. This has lately been improved upon, and an ingenious system for training horses has now come into use.

In the center of a large round building a horizontal wheel is set up. Long shafts are attached, and the horses are harnessed to them after the manner of a merry go round. The trainer sits in the middle and drives his circular team, one of which is always a thoroughly broken horse, which sets the pace and keeps the others in check.

When harnessed to this apparatus, the young horse has little chance of playing any tricks, and being of an imitative disposition he soon learns his lesson. He can do nothing but move quietly round and round the ring. He can neither back nor bolt, for the force of the majority is against him. Pearson's Weekly.

The largest known species of spider is the gigantic mygale of Central America, which has a leg spread of from 13 to 16 inches.

The stamens of the common barberry will draw back when touched as though unpleasantly affected by the sensation.

OLD KING TURTLE.

A LEGENDARY MYTH WHICH NATURALISTS OFTEN RUN ACROSS.

Many Have Seen the King, but Nobody Has Captured Him—The Story as Told by Old Thornbush, Whose Daddy Was "Purty Nigh Killed by the Tortle."

I have traveled for years up and down our river and know every nook and corner of our meadows and swamps. There is not a creek valley that I have not trodden nor little brook that I have not traced, and about no one of these places, great or small, have I ever been lucky enough to see an extraordinary turtle, and yet if I chanced to meet with some one of our local hunters or fishermen I have seldom failed to hear the legend of King Turtle. I heard it almost 50 years ago and heard the same story within a week. It is an account of so prominent and patriarchal a creature that it is proper to use capitals. No commonplace chelonian this, but a king among them. I find there is practically no difference in the narration, whether told by the octogenarian who has retired from the field, or by the active hunter of today. As in the wider spread myth of the hoop snake, every one of my informants has seen the king, but nobody has captured him.

The story, told me scores of times by as many men and in the same way, has one feature that makes it possibly of value to the folklore student. The narrator has always escaped actual molestation, being merely robbed of his hooks and lines, and his father or some acquaintance older than he has run a greater risk from a still closer encounter. All this of course places King Turtle among our myths. It will readily be seen to be too realistic a story not to make a very vivid impression on the mind of a boy, and he, firmly believing in the creature's existence, will certainly renew in his own experiences, aided by fear and imagination, all that he has heard from his elders.

Thus runs the legend as last told me by an old man of the meadows: I found old Thornbush sitting in a sheltered nook, dreaming the morning hours away in the delightfully warm winter sunshine. As I approached he looked up, nodded, and then looked away over the broad expanse of lowlands and the shining river that sparkled as it hurried by its well wooded shores. Although I was unnoticed beyond the most formal recognition, I sat down near him without breaking the silence for a few moments, and then ventured to ask him of what he was thinking.

"Of other times than these, lad, when the country wasn't so worn out," he replied, and continuing, after a brief pause, "there's mighty much left now but the bare ground. No hunting, fishin' or goin after tortles. It was as much fun as work when I was a lad, and no comin back empty handed neither."

I was glad the old man mentioned "tortles," for I thought immediately of the old story and asked him if he had ever caught a king turtle.

"Ketch him!" he exclaimed. "Why, lad, there's only one, and nobody ever ketched him. I've seen him, though."

"Then, won't you please tell me when and where?" I asked.

Old Thornbush looked at me with an uncomfortably searching glance, as if to determine why I asked, and then remarked:

"It was well on to 40 years ago. I was down at the big bend o' the creek, where the elms hang over the water, baitin snapper hooks, and I heard, all o' a sudden, a-hissin and splashin ahead o' me, and, lookin up, I see King Tortle standin up like, in the water, and starin right at me. His head was bigger'n my hat, and his eyes showed all the fire that was in 'em. I was more'n taken back, for sure, and 'most fell out o' the boat, and when I looked again I seen his shell, big as the bottom of a washtub, floatin on the water, and then it sunk. I knowed it was no use settin hooks, but somehow I went on, kind o' dazed like, and then started for home, but my boat wouldn't move. I shoved an oar into the mud, and it was sort o' jerked to one side, and I just missed goin overboard. Then I knowed what was up. Old King Tortle was a-keepin me. I got weak as a kitten, when, all o' a sudden, the boat shot up stream, and when I o'lected my senses I set to rowin fast as my arms would let me."

"Is that all?" I asked, for the old man stopped talking suddenly and looked steadfastly in the direction of which he had been speaking, for the old elms on the creek shore were plainly in view, and I could see, in imagination, all that he described.

"Ain't it enough?" he asked and then went on as if there had been no interruption. "I went next morning to the place, and there wasn't a hook on any o' my lines and not many o' them. Every one was cut off clean. I was a fool to leave 'em, but somehow thought I must, and I think King Tortle sort o' charms you like a serpint does a little bird. Well, just as I was gittin out o' the place the old tortle came up out o' the water, but not a-lookin as he did afore. He sort o' grinned, with his mouth wide open, and there was my hooks and bits o' lines hung round his chops like an old man's beard."

"Why didn't you shoot him?" I asked.

"Hadn't no gun with me for one thing and wouldn't 'a' dared anyway. Why, lad, he's bullet proof, course, and no man in his senses is goin to monkey with King Tortle if he knows it." And old Thornbush gave me a look of mingled contempt and scorn for asking such a silly question.

I did not realize at the time the force of the conviction in the old man's mind as to what he had been saying, and most untimely therefore was my further remark, "Do you really expect me to believe all that?"

Old Thornbush's eyes showed all the fire that was in them. He looked like the big turtle he had described and fairly thundered: "Believe it or not as you choose. But do you s'pose I've lived here all my life and hunted for 50 years and don't know what I'm a talkin about? If you don't b'lieve it, go tortlin on your own hooks and find out, and I bet you don't point no gun at King Tortle if he shows up. Why, boy, don't you know that tortle purty nigh killed my daddy?"

Where arise in the indefinite long ago to this story is a problem not easily solved. It has been preserved in my own neighborhood for several generations. I am disposed to believe it was told to colonial children by the Indians. Dr. C. C. Abbott in Philadelphia Ledger.

Don't Iron Handkerchiefs.

The mistake should never be made of ironing fine handkerchiefs. Each dainty square of linen after being carefully washed should be rinsed, wrung and spread out upon a sheet of glass or marble topped table so smoothly that not a wrinkle is visible. The drying process will be found very short and the finish upon the handkerchief quite satisfactory.

What can be more foolish than to think that all this rare fabric of heaven and earth could come by chance, when all the skill of art is not able to make an oyster. Jeremy Taylor.

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THRIFT IN CHILDREN.

A SCHEME TO INCULCATE IT IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

School Savings Banks Established In Twelve Different States and More Than $120,000 on Deposit—The Stamp Savings System—Where It Originated.

[Special Correspondence.]

Long Island City, N. Y., March 7.—J. H. Thiry, a member of the board of education of Long Island City, is the father of the system of school savings banks which has extended now all over the United States. At the time of the last annual report, which was the tenth anniversary of the system, the school savings banks had been introduced in 200 schools of 60 cities of 12 states in America, and the scholars of these schools had deposited $324,665.63 and withdrawn $203,827.87, leaving $120,837.83 still on deposit. Hitherto its adoption has been in the smaller cities chiefly, but Mr. Thiry tells me he has hopes that it will find a footing in some of the larger cities soon. "In Cleveland the question is nearly settled," said Mr. Thiry, "and in New York city the question of introducing the stamp savings system of the Charity Organization society among the children of the public schools is in the hands of a committee of which Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, ex-mayor of New York, is one."

The stamp savings system was adopted by the Charity Organization society of New York in 1888, and for a time it created much interest. But this interest died out gradually, and very little is heard now of the scheme. If it should be introduced into the public schools, it would have undoubtedly a revival of interest.

Mr. Thiry's system was suggested by the systems adopted abroad, but it has many features all its own—features which he has worked out with much care. The school savings bank originated in France, where A. C. DeMalarce was the founder of the system. It has had a steady growth in that country, and the depositors now exceed 500,000. Belgium, Germany, Denmark, all have school savings banks, and a good start toward their establishment has been made in England through the efforts of Miss Agnes Lambert, the daughter of Sir John Lambert. The postal savings bank is the depository of small savings in England, though, and it is a constant obstacle to the extension of the school savings bank. Postmaster General Wanamaker recommended the adoption of the postal savings bank system in this country, but congress has shown no disposition to act on the suggestion.

Mr. Thiry's work has been commended by W. T. Harris, the commissioner of education at Washington, and by other school authorities; but, like every new idea, it is slow of circulation. Rutland, Vt., was the first to take it up after Long Island City. Then Islip, N. Y., came in. Amsterdam, N. Y., followed, then Jamestown, Rondout, Olean and finally a public school in Brooklyn. From New York the system spread to Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Maine, Indiana, North Dakota, New Jersey, Colorado, Kansas and Michigan. Several cities which adopted it at the beginning have dropped out.

The scheme of the school savings bank is very simple. The children are encouraged not to ask money from their parents to put in the bank, but to save their spending money or earn what small amounts they can out of school hours. Whatever they have saved they take to the school on Monday morning, and as soon as the classes are called together on that day the teacher calls the roll of the scholars, and each one who has a deposit to make answers, "Yes, 5 cents," or, "Yes, 1 cent," or whatever the deposit may be, carrying the money to the teacher's desk. The teacher enters the amount opposite the name of the child on a long deposit slip and at the same time enters it in the regular rollbook of the school. Thus the callings of the roll for attendance and for deposits are made one. When the deposits have been made, the teacher foots the column on the deposit slip, counts the money on her table, and if the amounts agree puts the money in a sealed envelope and sends it to the principal. The deposit slip has four columns, and it is kept by the teacher until the end of the month, when it is sent to the principal. Until the deposit of a scholar has reached 50 cents it is kept to the credit of a "general fund." After it reaches 50 cents it is kept in the name of the scholar. When the deposit of any scholar reaches $1, the bank where the fund is kept (one of the regular city banks) issues a passbook to the scholar. Meantime the teacher enters the amount of each deposit on a folded card, on which is entered the name of the depositor and the name of the teacher. This card is given to the pupil.

When the principal receives the weekly collections from the teachers, he makes up a deposit which he sends to the bank with the general bankbook, which is his receipt from the bank for the money. Although he makes the deposits, he cannot withdraw any of them without a check signed by the depositor and the depositor's parents or guardians. The principal keeps account on a printed form of the amount sent in for deposit by each teacher.

The bank which does the school business charges nothing for its service if the deposit of a scholar reaches $3, and deposits of $3 or more bear interest quarterly. If the scholar does not deposit as much as $3 and wants to withdraw the money, a charge of 10 cents is made for the bankbook. All bankbooks are kept by the principal while the scholars are attending school, but they are permitted to take them home on Fridays. The book is given to them if they leave school, and during vacation all of the books are given to the scholars, and the bank cashier acts in place of the school officials in approving withdrawals. These withdrawals are made by special check, which says, "Pay ——, his parents or guardians, —— dollars and charge to account of book No. ——." This check is signed by the principal and by the depositor and is paid only on the order of the depositor's parents or guardians. If a child wants to make a withdrawal without going to the bank, he can bring a check properly signed to the school on deposit day (Monday), and he will receive the amount from the teacher out of the deposits made that day.

The system seems complex, but it has not proved so where it has had a thorough trial. As to its utility, Commissioner Harris said of it: "The school savings bank tends to prevent pauperism, crime, sickness, prodigality and various vices and to make children thrifty, orderly, frugal, economical, discriminating in the use of money. It has its influences on all phases of economy in time and virtue as well as money." GRANT HAMILTON.

The Ambos of the Greek Church.

The raised floor of the ambo of Sancta Sophia was rounded on two sides, the others being open to the steps at the east and west. The breast wall on each side was largely covered with applied silver wrought into patterns, and the rest, together with the parapet slabs to the steps, were inlaid in ivory, probably carved like the contemporary bishop's throne at Ravenna. The body of the ambo, inlaid thus with ivory and silver, was upheld on eight columns, the underside of the floor stone being hollowed into a flat dome like the fluted soffite of the still older ambo at St. Apollinaire at Ravenna. On either side around the ambo was a semicircle of large columns of rosy veined Synnada marble on white bases, with bronze annulets and gilt capitals. Between the columns breast high slabs of Hierapolis inclosed a space.

The circle of columns stood on a raised step, and above they were bound together by a carved beam, the pattern being gilt, with the interspaces painted in ultramarine. On this to east and west stood silver crosses. Their upper limbs, bent like shepherd's crooks, doubtless formed the XP monogram. Silver candelabra, cones of diminishing circles, stood roundabout on the top of the beam. From the eastern steps a passageway ran back to the step of the iconostasis, inclosed on both sides by marble slabs grooved into posts, bearing a top rail. This closure of Verde antique slabs was inlaid in white and red patterns and gold mosaic.—"Sancta Sophia."

"GOODBY, MATE, GOODBY!"

Telegraph Lineman Drops Forty Feet to Save His Companion's Life.

The life of the telegraph lineman is full of peril. As a rule, the workman has served an apprenticeship to his arduous occupation or has previously qualified as a sailor. It is no easy matter to climb hand over hand the huge telegraph poles, the sight of which is so familiar all over the country. In stormy weather the workman carries his life in his hand. A few years ago a shocking accident drew attention to the dangerous nature of the work. Two men were engaged on a telegraph pole standing many feet above a well known line of railway. A wire had broken, and they were busy repairing the damage.

The wind blew fiercely from the east, and the pole rocked to and fro in the blast. Suddenly a strong gust caused one of the men to turn in his position. In doing so he somehow pushed his companion, who, taken unawares, fell backward. He clutched at his mate, and both tumbled over among the wires. For a moment the two men hung without speaking a word. Then one of them said:

"Bill, I can't reach the post, and I'm afraid if I move the wires will break."

And as he spoke a wire broke.

"Well, mate, it's a big drop down into the grass," replied the other man, "but as you're married and have three kids I don't see why I should stay here."

"No, don't do that, Bill. You'll get killed surely. Let's hang a little longer."

But another wire broke, and Bill made up his mind.

"Goodby, mate," he said to the other, who had tears in his eyes, "goodby."

Then he dropped—a fall of 40 feet. He fell among some bushes and rolled down the embankment. When he rose (for he was not dead), he crawled up to where his companion hung.

"I'm all right, mate. I'm going for help."

The station was half a mile distant. When the poor fellow who had risked his life for his mate told his tale, he fainted away. The doctor said he had broken his arms and a couple of ribs, but his noble action saved his friend's life and his own.—Pearson's Weekly.

YOUTHFUL GREAT MEN.

Famous at an Age When Most Men Begin Their Careers.

It is undeniable that many of the greatest careers have been made by young men. Washington was but 43 when he was called to the command of the American Revolutionary army. Henry Clay was speaker of the house of representatives at 34. Stephen A. Douglas was but 39 when he first became a candidate for the presidency. John Jay was chief justice of the United States at 45. James G. Blaine was only 39 when he became speaker of the house of representatives. Alexander Hamilton took charge of the treasury at 32 years of age. Martin Van Buren at 35 organized the famous Albany regency and was governor of New York at 40. John C. Calhoun in his forty-second year was vice president of the United States. John C. Breckinridge of Kentucky was vice president at 29 and a candidate for the presidency at 35. George B. McClellan was only 38 when nominated for the presidency.

In military life especially young men have been most conspicuous. General Grant was but 40 years of age when he began winning a name for himself in our civil war, and was only 43 when the war closed. The great Napoleon was master of France and Europe before his thirtieth birthday. Alexander the Great had conquered the world and left it before he was 33 years old. Fremont, the Pathfinder, had explored the Rocky mountains before he was 30, and was running for the presidency at 43.

Columbus was in the thirties when he explained his ideas of the western passage and enlisted the Spanish sovereigns in the project that led to the discovery of America. Richard Cobden was but 34 when he founded the anti corn law league, which revolutionized the commercial policy of Great Britain. William Pitt, ranked by some historians as the greatest of modern British premiers, was practically ruler of England at 24. The list of youthful great men might easily be extended.—Baltimore Sun.

THE TATTLER.

Miss Della Sloan of Brooklyn locked a burglar in her dining room, yelled for the police and caused his arrest.

Mme. Modjeska's ranch, in California, is one of the most beautiful estates on the Pacific coast. It comprises 600 acres and includes a magnificent vineyard.

Mrs. Joy of Missouri is noted among the representatives' wives in Washington for her exquisite taste in dress and her charming social accomplishments.

The late Lady Wilde first contributed to The Nation over the pen name of J. F. Ellis, and for a long time the editor supposed that his brilliant contributor was a man.

Mrs. Cannon, wife of the new Utah senator, is an earnest believer in woman suffrage, but is, nevertheless, an orthodox Mormon and a stout defender of the doctrine of plural marriage.

Thirteen months ago Mrs. Hendler Sult, living near Wilkesbarre, Pa., gave birth to twins, and the other day she became the mother of triplets. She is 35 years old and has had 14 children.

Louise Imogene Guiney is devoted to out of door pursuits. She delights in rowing and in such tremendously long walks as few Americans indulge in. She is often met many miles away from home, accompanied by one of her fine dogs.

Mme. Marian S. Gambault of Pau, France, who is a grandniece of Commodore John Paul Jones, has offered to lend some relics of the famous naval officer to the promoters of the proposed National museum, in Independence hall, Philadelphia.

Mrs. Stewart, niece of the late General Hunter, who some years since left Washington to make her home with one of her married daughters at Colorado Springs, carries in her purse the first coin made of the first bit of gold taken from the mines at Cripple Creek.

Mme. Bernhardt wears a fisherman's costume when she spends her vacations among the Breton fisher folk. There, on the coast of Brittany, she has a quaint little fortress, modernized just enough to make it habitable and fitted up for a summer holiday place.

THE NEWER CAIRO.

A Quaint City In Which Oriental and Occidental Are Curiously Blended.

Go to the postoffice, a few minutes' walk from most of the hotels, and you are at once in a medley of east and west. A German nursemaid, accompanied by the little daughter of the family, is asking for letters at the arrivee window, and an old sheikh in kaftan and turban is negotiating a money order or a registered letter at the next bureau. Over the way a row of public letter writers sit at their tables on the sideway, gravely imperturbable, awaiting illiterate correspondents. In the street omnibuses, the latest innovation in Cairo (soon to be followed by tram cars), rumble by, blowing strident horns; but the passengers who sit on the seats beneath the awning are not Europeans—they are Egyptians, effendis, clerks, shopkeepers, sheikhs, often simple fellahin come to town on business and driving in from Bulak or Kasr-en-Nil.

On the footpaths—always uneven and often muddy, in curious contrast to the roads, which are kept wonderfully clean by circular brushes and little girl scavengers—the European element, Greek, German, Italian, chiefly, is intimately blended with the oriental; Sudani women closely veiled with the white burko, which sets off their swarthy brows and black eyes to advantage; Egyptian girls in blue gowns and black veils hanging loose and allowing the well formed neck and line of cheek and chin to be seen, while concealing the only part a woman scrupulously hides in the east; her mouth; horrible, blear eyed old harridans, veiled with immaculate precision, squatting in rows against the house fronts; Bedouins striding along in the roadway with the striped kufiyeh wound round their turbans; strings of camels tied together, laden with bersin, the rich fodder of Egypt, and driven by the smallest of urchins; petty government clerks or effendis clad in stambuly and tarbush, hunched up on donkey back; all classes and ages and sexes mingled together in a jostling, perspiring but good tempered crowd, and everywhere the pungent, pervasive smell of the east.—Saturday Review.

"THE BURNING TREE."

A Native of India Whose Touch Is Dreaded by the Natives.

There has lately been added to the collection of plants at the botanic gardens at Madras, India, a specimen of a strange tree, writes an East Indian correspondent to London. It is in size scarcely more than a bush, but other individuals of its species are known to have attained, in their habitat in the Himalayas, Burma, and the Malacca peninsula, the dimensions of a large tree from 50 to 75 feet in height. The Madras specimen is surrounded by a strong railing, which bears the sign, "Dangerous; all persons are forbidden to touch the leaves or branches of this tree."

It is therefore a forbidden tree in the midst of the garden, but no one is tempted to touch it, for it's known to be a "burning tree." This name is a misnomer, for the tree stings rather than burns. Beneath the leaves there are stings comparable to those of nettles, which, when touched, pierce the skin and secrete a fluid which certainly has a burning effect.

The sting leaves no outward sign, but the sensation of pain persists sometimes for months and is especially keen on damp days or when the place which has been wounded is plunged in water. The natives in the part of Burma where this tree grows are in such terror of it that they fly in haste when they perceive the peculiar odor which it exhales. If they happen to touch it, they fall on the ground and roll over and over on the earth with shrieks. Dogs touched by it yelp and run, biting and tearing the part of their bodies which has been touched.

A horse which had come in contact with a "burning tree" ran like a mad thing, biting everything and everybody that it could reach. A missionary at Mandalay who investigated a leaf of the plant with his forefinger suffered agony for several weeks, and for ten months felt occasional darting pains in his finger.—New York Mail and Express.

A Wonderful Telescope.

The wonderful penetrative power and scope of the Edgecomb binocular telescope are rendering rare and valuable aid to research in that line, the two object glasses in this latest construction being pronounced so perfect in quality and likeness that the eminent maker himself, Alvan Clark, declares his inability to discover the least defect or difference between them. These glasses are of 6 5-16 inches aperture and 94 inches focus, and in this latter element they do not differ by one one-hundredth of an inch. So perfect is the parallelism secured and maintained that they are considered unrivaled by any other object glasses in the world. Prismatic eyepieces bring the pencils of light traveling the two great tubes to within the proper distance apart to be received by the eyes, and by the same means the image of the object viewed is presented in the natural or "right side up" position, the instrument being thus suited equally for terrestrial and celestial uses. Each eye, by this arrangement, receives an image formed by a 6¼ inch telescope of perfect defining power. In practice a minute spot of light 250 feet distant is exhibited by the reflector, clear and bright, with every detail of its dial perfectly defined, as in a gold watch.—New York Sun.

How It Happened.

A good anecdote is told of an ambitious gentleman who rather indiscreetly set himself up as a candidate for some office, and who, after the election was over, was found to have received only one vote. The candidate's mortification was extreme, and to increase his chagrin all his neighbors talked as if it were a matter of course that he had given that one vote himself.

This annoyed him so much that he offered a 50 shilling suit of clothes to the one voter if he would declare himself. An Irishman responded to this appeal, proved his claim and called for the reward.

"How did it happen?" inquired the candidate, taken quite by surprise. "How did it happen that you voted for me?"

The son of Erin hesitated, but on being pressed he said, "If I tell yez, yez don't go back on the clothes?"

"Oh, no. I promise you that you shall have the suit anyhow."

"Well, then, yer honor, sure I made a mistake in the ballot paper."—Strand Magazine.

The Economical Kenyon.

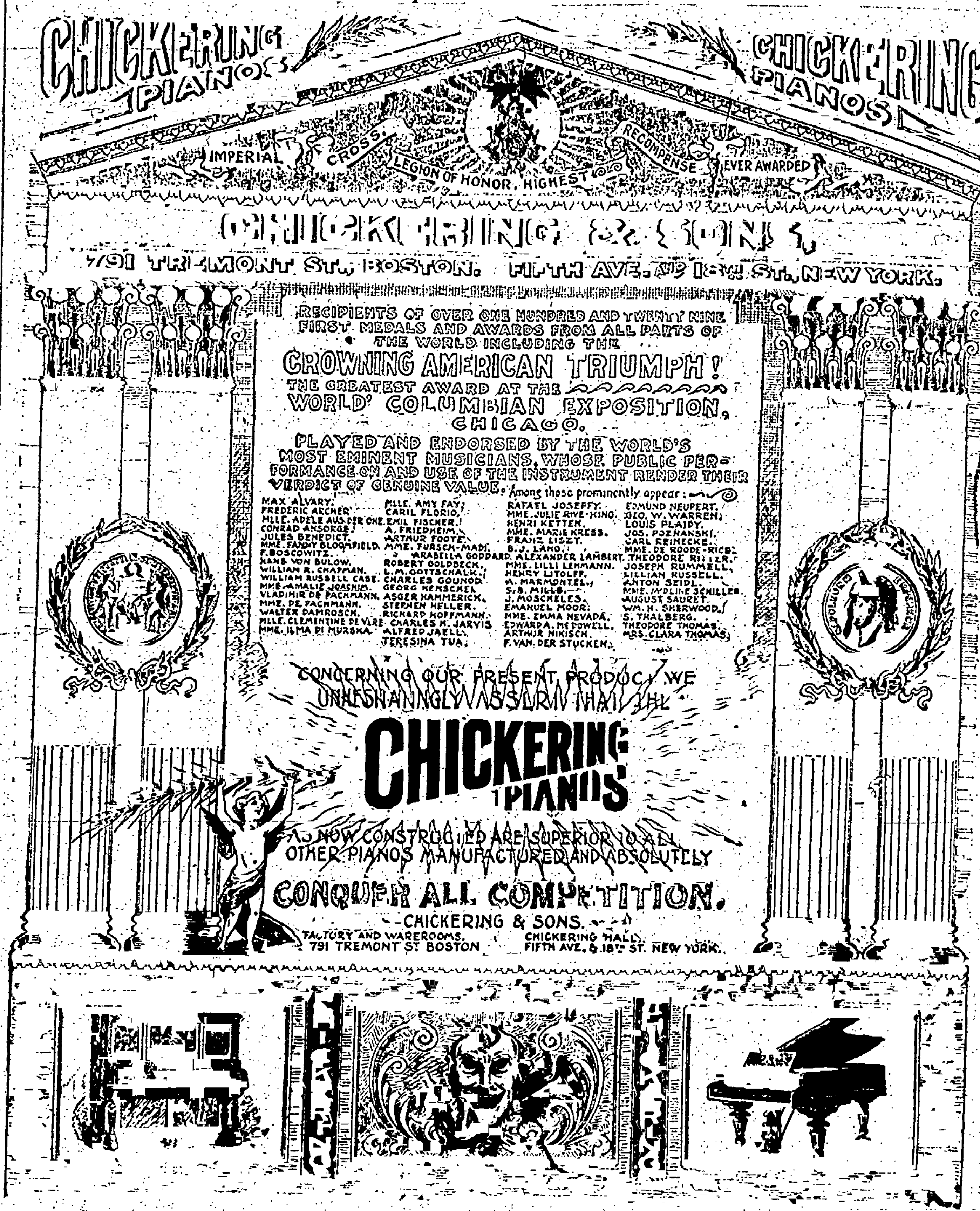
Kenyon even studied economy in the hatchment put up on his house after his death. The motto was found to be Mors janua vita, at first supposed to have been a mistake of the painter. "Mistake!" exclaimed Ellenborough, when he heard of it. "There is no mistake about it; the testator left explicit directions that the estate should not be burdened with the expense of a diphthong."—Temple Bar.

JEWELRY CONCEITS.

The flexible watch bracelet springs so as to fit any arm.

The peridot, or evening emerald, as it has been called, is a much employed stone in jewelry.

Hearts still flourish and are formed into brooches, lockets and pendants for bangle bracelets.



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Come and see them. They are beauties.

Everything for Cyclists.

Foot Pumps for Home Use, Only $1.50 Each.

Bells from 15 cents to $2.00

The Largest Line of Bicycles and Supplies in this city.

Renting, Teaching and Repairing.

H. WEBER,

Sign The Electric Wheel, 119 E. Pike's Peak Ave.

NEW COLORS AND NEW STYLES

We are showing an elegant line of

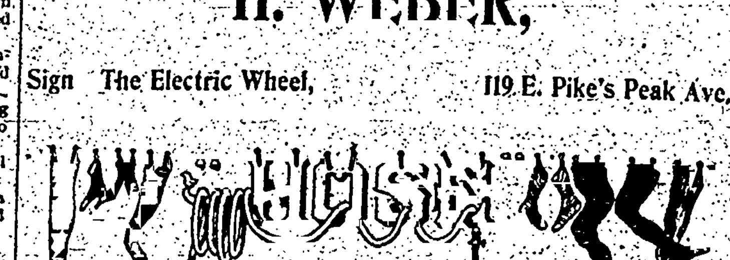
Ladies' Tan Shoes in Button and Lace.

The latest in color, cut and finish. Serviceable and Dressy.

Very Pleasing to the Eye.

VORHES BROS.

Opp. Post Office. Colorado Springs.



If you have lost faith in hose and want something just "as good as mother used to make,"

E. S. BUMSTEAD & CO.

110 N. Tejon St.

Plumbers, Steam and Hot Water Fitters.

Advertise Your "wants" in the "Want" columns of the DAILY GAZETTE.

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Furniture, Heaters and Cook Stoves.

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The Colorado Springs Academy for Boys
Founded by REV. W. H. W. BOYLE.
Thorough instruction. Methods adapted the individuality of each pupil. Prepares for college or business. A limited number of boarding pupils [illegible]. Winter term begins January [illegible]. For [illegible] apply to J. B. WALTON, Principal. [illegible]

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

COAL MINERS SUFFER.

Destitution Caused by the Prolonged Coal War—The Situation in Colorado Northern Coal Fields.

A Denver News special from Erie, Colo., says:

If the coal war has been a boon to consumers, it has also been death to the miners. It has brought a reduced income, a bare subsistence in all cases, and destitution in not a few. It may yet result in actual distress to many families, and still the corporation war goes on regardless of the suffering it may entail on wage earners, or of the misfortune it may bring to a whole business community.

Erie is the oldest of the coal camps of the state. It was opened in the winter of 1870-71, when the Boulder Valley road was completed from Brighton to that point. It was for many years Denver's leading point of supply for coal, and enjoyed a practical monopoly of the market until the Louisville and Lafayette mines were opened, and the Canon City coal was brought in over the Rio Grande. The coal is more difficult to mine than in other northern Colorado districts, and the Erie miners have always been paid from 20 to 25 cents a ton more than at Louisville and Lafayette. The present rate paid is 90 cents per ton.

The winter has not been a favorable one for coal miners. The weather has been mild and the demand correspondingly light. Hence the miners earned small wages. Not enough coal has been mined to allow any of the miners to get in a full month's work.

"What has been the average monthly pay of the miners this winter?" your correspondent asked to-day of a leading merchant.

"Not to exceed $25 per month," was the reply.

A great many have earned nearer $20 or $12 a month, and out of this are expected to live and maintain a family. The proposition is monstrous even to think about.

Close upon this condition of affairs came the coal war, and the general drop in price from $4 per ton down by degrees to $2.40. The effect has been to still further curtail production, and from a normal product of from 200 to 225 cars per month the shipment has dropped to less than 100 cars. This afternoon's train took out three cars of coal.

Now the mines have practically all shut down. The Long's Peak is running to fill a few private contracts, and two or three other mines are doing enough to supply the wagon trade that comes from the neighboring farming districts, from Longmont and even as far as Greeley. This is hardly worth talking about. To make matters worse, one of the large companies still owes the miners for half of January and all of February, money which these miners sorely need, and the want of which is crippling the merchants and business men of the town. Many of the unmarried men of the camp have left, and more are trying to get away. But the men with families must stay. Here they have worked for years. Here are their homes, some partially, some wholly paid for. But what are they to do in the face of the conditions that confront them? That is a difficult question to solve.

With these facts in view it need not be asserted that an air of gloom rests upon the little camp. One large business house has closed its doors and moved its stock to Boulder. The others are doing a greatly reduced trade. The merchants with whom your correspondent conversed today are willing to do all in their power to assist the men out of work, but they cannot feed a whole camp, no matter how well disposed they may be.

Thus far there has been no actual distress, that is, no real approach to starvation, but there is a large amount of pinching and cruel deprivation, and without work of some kind hunger will follow. One instance may illustrate the situation. One man, who could obtain no more work in the mines, hired out to a farmer a few miles away for 50 cents a day and his board. He brings his wages home to his family on Saturday night. The family found itself out of provisions and going to a store asked to be trusted for $1 worth until Saturday. The merchant gave them what they needed. If this state of things continues Erie will be depopulated, and one of the greatest coal camps in the state and a community once prosperous will be ruined. This will be one of the results of a corporation war.

Some figures in connection with these northern Colorado coal fields may be instructive. The cost of mining in the district is 90 cents per ton, and, carrying with the royalties paid and other above-ground expenses, coal is put on the cars at a cost of from $1.15 to $1.40 per ton. The freight rate before this war began was 50 cents, making the cost of coal in Denver from $1.95 to $2.20 per ton. It sold for $4 per ton, which left a margin for retailing and profit of from $2.05 to $1.80 per ton. The war freight rate is now 50 cents, so that the cost in Denver now is from $1.45 to $1.75 per ton, and selling at $2.40 the margin for retailing is from 55 cents to 70 cents. There is no margin for corporate profit.

In view of these figures the blame for this trouble must be laid at the feet of the corporate owners and the railroads. Both have been trying to make too much, and invited the southern competition which has produced these direful results. The freight rate on coal from these northern districts should never have exceeded 50 cents a ton, it being on the average only a thirty-mile haul. This would have made the extreme price in Denver $1.90, on which basis the coal could be retailed at $3.25, or at most $3.50 per ton.

But the miners have been loaded down with corporations, with managers at $200 or $300 a month, and presidents and secretaries, and an army of clerks, and this is the reason why the mines are said not to pay, and why one company after another has gone to pieces and left miners and merchants unpaid. There was too much corporation, too many titles, too many fine offices, and not enough coal to foot the bills. The real sufferers are the miners.

"Only a few days ago," remarked a merchant yesterday to the News correspondent, "I was looking over a pile of unpaid time checks which had been given me in payment of bills or left with me for collection. They never will be paid, and I tell you it is an outrage the way some of your Denver corporations have swindled the miners of this camp."

This about expresses the situation, and the feeling here, and it is more than probable that the attention of the next general assembly will be called to the matter, in the hope that some legislation may be devised to put a stop to these corporate outrages on wage-earners.

The outlook here is anything but bright, and while, as has been said, there is yet no starvation, it is only a matter of a short time when there will be hungry men, women and children, unless a speedy turn in affairs is taken for the better. In the meantime the town is quiet and orderly, and not yet entirely hopeless; but let it be remembered that empty stomachs breed desperation.

High Park.

Whether High Park will be admitted as a part of the great Cripple Creek belt or not, daily facts are demonstrating to the most incredulous that there are great veins of gold slumbering beneath the surface here awaiting the action of music and steam to send it out into the arteries of the commercial world.

There is probably more excitement and interest just now in High Park than any other portion of the country outside the immediate neighborhood of Cripple Creek. A company of men from Colorado Springs and Boston, Mass., have taken hold of interests here. Besides buying mining property and arranging to open it up, they have laid out a townsite. A large number of lots have already been sold, and contracts let for about thirty new buildings. These are going up as fast as Witcher's new mill can cut out and deliver lumber. A large hotel is under way; also stores, saloons and residences. Mr. R. K. Potter, who was really the pioneer of High Park, has the matter in charge, and is pushing things along with energy and vim. Mr. Potter has reason for unflinching faith in this district, as he has some fine property. On one of his claims he has a body of quartz that by roasting shows free gold.

John Smith has ore six feet from the surface that assays over $7 to the ton.

Joe Curliss has a sixty-foot shaft on one claim in which there is 18 inches of ore that assays over $16. He has refused $15,000 for the claim.

Schleff & Walker, owners of the Red Oak, have over one foot of ore that will pay to ship. They have gone to Nebraska to meet the co-owners to arrange to incorporate and stock their properties.

Dr. Bostick of St. Louis has seven claims adjoining the Red Oak, on which he has done his assessment work, each claim showing strong veins with good assays.

Collins and Shirley have some fine looking oxidized iron and strong mineralized veins. Nicholson and McCann have eight claims on which they are at work with a very encouraging outlook. Joe Jolly and Ed. Hass have located claims and are doing work for a big Eastern company.

In fact, the whole park is alive with earnest prospectors whose faith in the camp is demonstrated by their hard work in opening of the veins. Capital, that important factor to the success of every camp, is beginning to come this way. Several parties have been here this week looking for investments, among them Mr. C. L. Simpson of Kansas City, general manager for the Cripple Creek and Kansas City Co-operative Stock company. He made negotiations with Mr. Potter for some of his best properties, and development work will be begun at once.

On Monday night last a meeting was held to organize a Miners' Protective association. Owing to the storm the attendance was small, only about fifty being present. As every part of the district is wanted in representation, the adoption of laws and rules to govern prospectors was deferred until Wednesday night of this week, when it is expected to complete the organization.

One purpose of the organization is to protect the honest prospector and mine owner from the lazy, shiftless hobo claim jumper, with which every camp is unfortunately cursed. Stringent measures will be adopted, a marshal elected, and general rules made to protect the honest worker.

The matter of establishing a postoffice here is under way, and if President Grover doesn't think this a too "undesirable" portion of the wild and woolly west we shall expect to see a regular mail service soon. Already the Midland Railroad company has sent men here to see if it is advisable to build a branch line from Florissant.

There have been many scoffers and skeptics regarding the "granite" formation west of Cripple Creek, but neither their jeers nor foolishness hinder the forging ahead of High Park district.

For the benefit of those who are unacquainted with the country, let me say that we are just six miles west of Cripple Creek. The park is well watered and timbered, and is about 2700 feet lower than Cripple Creek. High Park district will extend three miles in each direction from High Park City, the new town.

THE IDEAL HIGHWAY

From Chicago to Fort Wayne, Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, with solid trains to New York, and through cars to Boston, is the Nickel Plate road, which operates one of the most conveniently arranged and punctual train services with all the necessities tending to promote the safety, comfort and pleasure of the traveler. For information as to rates, routes, time tables, etc., address J. Y. Calahan, General Agent, 111 Adams Street, Chicago, Ills.

UNSURPASSED FACILITIES

Are offered to passengers traveling via the Nickel Plate road to all points East. Parties arriving in Chicago in the morning via any of the Western roads can leave at 1:30 p. m., arrive at Cleveland the same evening at 11:20, Buffalo the following morning at 6 o'clock, and New York at 6:20 p. m., and Boston at 8:45 p. m. Its rates are always the lowest. Its roadbed is perfect, its train service that of unapproachable and that affords all the comforts available in travel.

DENVER AND COLORADO SPRINGS.

Five daily trains via the Santa Fe route between Colorado Springs and Denver. These run at good hours and make quick time. Give you the benefit of a long or short day in Denver.

Not to be Trifled With.

(From the Cincinnati Gazette.)

Will people never learn that a "cold" is an accident to be dreaded, and that when it occurs treatment should be promptly applied? There is no knowing where the trouble will end; and while complete recovery is the rule, the exceptions are terribly frequent, and thousands of thousands of fatal illnesses occur every year ushered in by a little injudicious exposure and seemingly trifling symptoms. Beyond this, there are to day countless invalids who can trace their complaints to "colds," which at the time of occurrence gave no concern, and were therefore neglected.—When troubled with a cold use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is prompt and effectual. 25 and 50 cents a bottle.

Children with pale, bluish complexions, indicating the absence of the requisite red globules in the blood, should take Dr. Sawyer's Ukaline.

Experience and money cannot improve Dr. Sawyer's Family Cure, because it radically cures dyspepsia, liver complaint and kidney difficulty.

Dr. Sawyer:—

Dear Sir: I can say with pleasure that I have been using your medicine, and will recommend it to all suffering ladies.

Mrs. W. W. WEATHERSHEE.
Augusta, Ga.

For sale by Colorado Springs Drug Co.

Cure for Headache.

As a remedy for all forms of headache Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure and the most dreaded habitual sick headaches yield to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation Electric Bitters cures by giving the needed tone to the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it once. Large bottles only fifty cents at Baker & Co's. drug store.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Baker & Co.

Quick in effect, heals and leaves no scar. Burning, scaly skin eruptions quickly cured by DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Applied to burns, scalds, old sores, it is magical in effect. Always cures piles. Colorado Springs Drug Co.

Soothing, healing, cleansing, DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is the enemy to sores, wounds and piles, which it never fails to cure. Stops itching and burning. Cures chapped lips and cold-sores in two or three hours. Colorado Springs Drug Co.

THE LIMITED FAST EXPRESS TRAIN Leaving Chicago daily at 1:30 p. m. via the Nickel Plate road, arriving at New York city the following evening at 6:30 and Boston at 8:45, is unrivalled, peerless and incomparable for speed, comfort and safety with rates that are as low as the lowest. Trains consisting of baggage cars, buffet sleeping and elegant day coaches, lighted by gas, heated by steam and with all modern improvements are run through without change from Chicago to New York, with through cars to Boston. J. Y. Calahan, general agent, Chicago, Ills.

A high liver with a torpid liver will not be a long liver. Correct the liver with DeWitt's Little Early Risers, little pills that cure dyspepsia and constipation. Colorado Springs Drug Co.

RIO GRANDE

To Cripple Creek. Special daily train leaves at 1:30 a. m. Buy your tickets and secure your berths at city ticket office.

Don't invite disappointment by experimenting. Depend upon One Minute Cough Cure and you have immediate relief. It cures croup. The only harmless remedy that produces immediate results. Colorado Springs Drug Co.

One Minute Cough Cure touches the right spot. It also touches it at the right time if you take it when you have a cough or cold. See the point? Then don't cough. Colorado Springs Drug Co.

One Discovery Saved His Life.

Mr. G. Caillouette, druggist, Beaverville, Ill., says: "To Dr. King's New Discovery I owe my life. Was taken with la grippe and tried all the physicians for miles about, but of no avail and was given up and told I could not live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in my store I sent for a bottle and began its use and from the first dose began to get better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is worth its weight in gold. We won't keep store or house without it." Get a free trial at Baker & Co's. drug store.

"Give me a liver regulator and I can regulate the world," said a genius. The druggist handed him a bottle of DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills. Colorado Springs Drug Co.

Mr. D. Wiley, ex-postmaster, Black Creek, N. Y., was so badly afflicted with rheumatism that he was only able to hobble around with canes, and even then it caused him great pain. After using Chamberlain's Pain Balm he was so much improved that he threw away his canes. He says this liniment did him more good than all other medicines and treatment put together. For sale at 50 cents per bottle.

J. W. Pierce, Republic, Ia., says: "I have used One Minute Cough Cure in my family and for myself, with results so entirely satisfactory that I can hardly find words to express myself as to its merits. I will never fail to recommend it to others, on every occasion that presents itself." Colorado Springs Drug Co.

Notice of Stockholders Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Colorado Springs Gas and Electric company will be held at the office of the company in the City of Colorado Springs, Colo., at 11 o'clock a. m., on the 17th day of March, 1896, for the purpose of electing a board of seven (7) directors to serve for the next ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business that may properly come before the meeting.

J. F. HUMPHREY, Secretary.

March 5th, 1896.

THOUSANDS TESTIFY

TO HAVING BEEN CURED BY

MUNYON'S REMEDIES.

No Other Medical Preparations in the World Receive Daily So Many Testimonials From Those Cured of Rheumatism, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Kidney Trouble and Other Diseases. Get a 25-Cent Vial of His Remedies from Your Nearest Druggist and Doctor Yourself.

Mr. J. M. Maret, Joplin, Mo., says: "For four years I was troubled with an aggravated form of chronic catarrh. Had dull pain through the temples and over the eyes and nose. Large accumulations of matter would drop from the nose into my mouth. This mucus was often so putrid and offensive as to cause gagging and vomiting. I used Munyon's Catarrh Remedies, and in a few weeks' time I was completely cured."

Mrs. C. E. McCall, 610 Waco avenue, Wichita, Kan., says: "I was a sufferer from rheumatism for five years. Two bottles of Munyon's Rheumatism Cure have fully proved all that is claimed for that remedy."

Munyon's Rheumatism Cure seldom fails to relieve in one to three hours, and cures in a few days. Price 25c.

Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure positively cures all forms of indigestion and stomach trouble. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Cold Cure prevents pneumonia and breaks up a cold in a few hours. Price, 25 cents.

Munyon's Cough Cure stops coughs, night sweats, allays soreness, and speedily heals the lungs. Price, 25 cents.

Munyon's Kidney Cure speedily cures pains in the back, loins or groins and all forms of kidney disease. Price, 25 cents.

Munyon's Headache Cure stops headache in three minutes. Price, 25 cents.

Munyon's Pile Ointment positively cures all forms of piles. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Blood Cure eradicates all impurities of the blood. Price, 25 cents.

Munyon's Female Remedies are a boon to all women.

Munyon's Asthma Cure with Herbs, $1.

Munyon's Catarrh Remedies never fail.

The Catarrh Cure price 25c—eradicates the disease from the system, and the Catarrh Tablets price 25c—cleanse and heal the parts.

Munyon's Vitalizer restores lost powers to weak men. Price $1.

Munyon's Remedies at all druggists, mostly 25 cents a vial.

Personal letters to Prof. Munyon, 1505 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., answered with free medical advice for any disease.

WHEN YOU USE

G. O. Taylor Whiskies

YOU USE THE HIGHEST TYPE OF MEDICINAL WHISKIES IN EXISTENCE.

A stimulant for use in the sick room, such as the G. O. Taylor brand, which is sold by more family druggists and prescribed by physicians more than any other brand of whiskey sold in competition with it, is safe to stand by.

An old distiller caught adulterating his rum from the pump, by way of an apology said: "Water never hurt anybody." His statement was not wholly true, for much disease, suffering and lingering illness has been traced to the use of impure water.

Physicians prescribe "G. O. T." for lung and throat troubles, as a flesh producer, with eggs and milk, after lingering sicknesses. Licensed dealers everywhere will sell you G. O. Taylor Whiskey if you insist on having it.

It is not sold in bulk. Look for our firm name signature over the cork and on the label.

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BIG LINE OF

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Bed Lounges.

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First National Bank, of Cripple Creek, Colo.

JOHN A. SPRAGUE

Mines, Mining Stocks and
...Investments...

Member of the Colorado Springs Board of Trade and Mining Exchange.

116 Pike's Peak Avenue, Ground Floor.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

REGISTRATION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the registration books of the city of Colorado Springs are open for the registration of voters and will be found between the hours of 8 a.m. and 4 p. m. in the County Clerk's office.

All persons desiring to be registered must be vouched for by two electors already registered in these books, but not necessarily in the same ward or precinct as the applicant. Each elector may vouch for twelve applicants in each calendar year.

Any elector who failed to vote at the last election and who did not appear before the Board of County Commissioners and have his or her registration retained on the books has been stricken off as required by law, and will have to proceed in the same manner as if he or she had never been registered.

All persons desiring to have their registration changed in accordance with their change of residence shall not be required to present any vouchers unless the same be to a different precinct, when two vouchers will be required as in case of original registration.

Beginning March 17, 1896, office for registration will be open in Coliseum from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m., with Mrs. I. C. McArthur in charge.

Last day for registration is March 19, 1896.

Last day for change of residence is March 27, 1896.

J. W. BAKER,
County Clerk.

Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Mexican National Construction company, to elect members of the board of directors and transact such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the company, at Colorado Springs, in the State of Colorado, on the first Monday of April, 1896, at twelve o'clock, noon. The transfer books of the company, for the transfer of stock, will be closed on the 16th day of March, 1896, at 3 o'clock p. m., and remain closed until three days after the final adjournment of such meeting.

JNO. PRATT, Secretary.

March 7, 1896.

Stockholders Meeting.

To the Stockholders of The Elkton Mining and Milling Company:

Your are hereby notified that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Elkton Mining and Milling company will be held at the office of the company in the city of Colorado Springs, at 2 o'clock p. m., on Saturday, the 14th day of March, A. D., 1896, to consider and take action upon the question of changing the name of the company to that of The Elkton Consolidated Mining and Milling company; and also of increasing the capital stock from 500,000 shares to 1,500,000 shares of the par value of one dollar each, and for the transaction of such other business as may legitimately come before the meeting.

Done by order of the board of directors this 6th day of February, A. D., 1896.

GEORGE BERNARD, President.
J. H. AVERY, Secretary.

NOTICE.

School Bonds Special Meeting of District No. 11, El Paso County, State of Colorado:

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with a petition of more than 20 legal voters of said school district No. 11, a special meeting of the legal voters and taxpayers of said district will be held at the High School on Platte avenue at one thirty (1:30) o'clock p. m., on Wednesday, March 25, A. D. 1896, for the purpose of submitting to such qualified electors of said district as have paid a school tax therein in the year next preceding this meeting, the question of contracting a bonded debt of said district for the purpose of erecting and furnishing school buildings and especially for the purpose of enlarging the Garfield school building by six rooms, furnishing the same and equipping the whole of said building with a modern system of heating and ventilation. The amount of bonds proposed to be issued is twenty thousand ($20,000) dollars, to bear interest at five (5) per cent per annum.

The polls will be open from two (2) o'clock p. m. till five (5) o'clock p. m. Voting will be by ballot. Ballots will read, "For the Bonds," and "Against the Bonds."

This meeting is called and held under and by virtue of sections 41, 42 and 99 of an act of the general assembly of Colorado approved March 20, 1885, as amended by the Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth general assemblies, and other provisions of said act hereto relating and in accordance with section 7, article XI., of the constitution of Colorado. CORA E. HUDSON,
Secretary of School Dist. No. 11.
El Paso County, Colorado.

Dated March 4, 1896.

Notice.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the P. O. S. of A. Building, Loan and Investment association of Colorado Springs, Colo., will be held at the office of the secretary of said association, No. 17 East Pike's Peak avenue, Colorado Springs, Colorado, on Saturday, March 28, 1896, at 7:30 o'clock P. M., for the election of directors for the ensuing year and for such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

J. H. THEDINGA,
Secretary.

Dated Colorado Springs, Feb. 29, 1896.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that the firm of Wood & Arcularius, watchmakers and manufacturing jewelers, was dissolved on or about the thirteenth of February, 1896, and a new firm following the same occupation has been formed known by the style of Whiteside & Arcularius, who will continue to do business at the old stand, 102 North Tejon street. Please call and see us. Respectfully,

WHITESIDE & ARCULARIUS.

Through tickets to all points East at lowest rates, as well as to Europe via all principal steamship lines, at Rock Island city ticket office, 13 Pike's Peak avenue.

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5¢ CIGAR

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ALTA VISTA HOTEL,
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BILL NYE'S RESTAURANT, Colorado City,
BUFFALO THE, Manitou,
PARKE & CO
BOYLE, F. M., Billiard Parlor,
BROOKS, L. W., Postoffice, Manitou,
COLORADO SPRINGS DRUG CO.,
CITY DRUG STORE,
CLUB COFFEE HOUSE,
CHRISTY & SON,
DELMONICO, THE,
DIBBLE & SONS, Colorado ave. and 8th,
DANA, MRS. A. L., Roswell,
DAIRY LUNCH ROOM,
ELK HOTEL,
EMICK BROS., 109 Colorado ave.,
FARRINGTON, MRS., Cheyenne Canon,
FOX, F. D., Manitou,
GODFREY, R. F., Colo. City,
GOVREAU, C. L.,
GREBE & TAGGART,
JORDAN, L. P., Colorado ave. and 4th,
KENDALL, W. A., Colorado City,
KEYSTONE GROCERY CO.,
KENNEDY, F.,
KLOPP, R. F.,
MANCHESTER, P. J. & CO.
MICHIE, WM., Billiard Parlor, Colorado City,
LAUTERBACK & CLELAND, S. Tejon St.
MOUNTZ BROS.,
M'GREGOR, MRS. A.,
MUMPER, G. B., Manitou,
M'INTOSH, JAMES, Colorado City,
NEFF BROS.
OXLEY & CO., 1014 Colorado ave.,
OXLEY & CO.,
SMITH & WELLING,
STRANG, C. G. & H.,
STAR GROCERY CO., Colorado City,
SPOT CASH GROC. CO., Colo. City,
SPAULDING HOUSE,
SAMS, J. R.,
TAMM & ARCULARIUS,
UTE IRON SPRINGS PAVILLION,
VOSS, CHARLES, Billiard Parlor,
VICKERS, W. J.
WILLIAMS, JOHN, N. Weber St.
WEST SIDE GROCERY, Huerfano and Summit St.,
WALLACE, C. L.,
H. F. GREEN, City,
G. H. BAYNE, City,
A. McCRERY, Colorado City.

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DISTRIBUTORS.

"The discriminating up to date young lady completes the harmony of her charming costume with a pair of the symmetrical and enduring LUDLOW SHOES and so do her sisters, her cousins, her aunts. Shown in Black & Seasonable Tans."

MATT. CONWAY,
Sole Agent. 19 West Pike's Peak Ave

From Denver To St. Louis

Time was when there was no through service from Denver to St. Louis. But the Burlington fixed that.

Nowadays, if you take the Burlington you can reach St. Louis as easily as Chicago.

Through sleepers and chair cars for St. Louis, via St. Joseph and Kansas City, leave Denver every evening at 9.50 and reach St. Louis at 7.10 the second morning.

Tickets and full information on application to the local ticket agent or by addressing

Burlington Route

G. W. VALLERY, General Agent Denver.

Pike's Peak Lumber Co.

Successors to the Atkinson Lumber Co.

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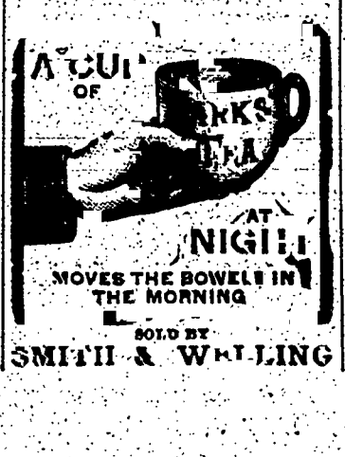
ALL KINDS OF LUMBER

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Etc.

Good Goods, Prompt Delivery, Courteous Treatment. No Trouble to Quote Prices.

Telephone 182.

500 South Tejon St. Colorado Springs, Colo.



SOLD BY
SMITH & WELLING

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE R. R.

North or East Bound.
December 8, 1895.

No. 42—Atlantic Coast Fast Mail... 3.55 am
No. 12—St. Louis and Kansas City
No. 2—Atlantic Coast Fast Mail.. 7.35 am
No. 10—Pueblo and Denver Pass.. 7.30 pm
No. 4—Atlantic Coast Express... 7.01 pm
No. 6 Colorado and New Mexico Mail and Express ..... 4.50 am
No. 8 Cripple Creek Special..... 3.50 am

South or West Bound.

No. 1—Pacific Coast Fast Mail...11.13 am
No. 11—Pueblo and St. Louis Ex.. 5.33 pm
No. 9—Denver, Pueblo and Canon City Passenger ..... 4.15 pm
No. 3—Transcontinental Express.10.28 pm
No. 5 Colorado and New Mexico Mail and Express.....10.50 pm
No. 7—Cripple Creek Special..... 1.30 am

Trains Nos. 5 and 7 and 6 and 8 are narrow gauge and carry through sleepers.

MANITOU BRANCH.

Leave Colorado Springs— 9.45 am
..... 11.20 pm
..... 5.40 pm
Leave Manitou— 7.00 am
..... 10.40 am
..... 2.10 pm

Through tickets for sale to all principal cities east at the depot and No. 16 North Tejon street. Parties can select their own route.

Baggage checked to destination. Pullman palace car sleepers. Chair cars free.

For full information call on or address

J. M. Ellison, General Agent.
16 N. Tejon Street.

SANTA FE ROUTE.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co.
March 1, 1896.

North Bound— Leave
No. 607—Aspen to Denver..... 4.25 am
No. 6—Chicago to Denver..... 6.00 am
No. 605—Pueblo to Denver..... 9.10 am
No. 603—Chicago to Denver ..... 2.35 pm
No. 601—Salt Lake to Denver..... 6.42 pm

South-bound—

No. 602—Denver to Salt Lake.... 11.15 am
No. 606—Denver to Canon City... 4.10 pm
No. 604—Denver to Chicago..... 6.42 pm
No. 5—Denver to Chicago..... 5.42 pm
No. 603—Denver to Leadville..... 11.30 pm

Trains 5 and 6 are solid vestibule trains between Colorado Springs and Chicago, via Kansas City. No. 6 connects at La Junta with tourist train to California. No change of cars.

via Kansas City. No change of cars.

Trains 603 and 604 run between Colorado Springs and Chicago via Kansas City. Train 604 connects at La Junta with the California limited. Full line steamship tickets to Europe.

J. L. DUNLEY, Ticket Agt., Depot. C. C. HOYT, City Pass. Agt., Opera House Blk.

COLORADO MIDLAND RAILROAD.

Taking Effect March 1, 1896.

West Bound—
No. 1..... 8.00 am
No. 5..... 11.15 am
No. 7..... 11.30 pm

East Bound—
No. 2..... 12.01 pm
No. 6..... 6.35 pm
No. 8..... 4.15 am

All trains run daily.

Nos. 5 and 6, between Denver and Grand Junction, carrying through sleeper between Denver and Ogden.

Nos. 1 and 2 between Colorado Springs, Cripple and Victor without change of cars.

Nos. 7 and 8 between Denver, Colorado Springs and Aspen with sleeper service same. These trains also carry special Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek sleepers.

All trains connect closely at Divide with Midland Terminal trains to and from points in the Cripple Creek district.

R. T. DUNAWAY, City Agt.

GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE.

Depart
No. 6—Vestibule Limited to Chicago and St. Louis via Kansas City, St. Joe and Omaha..... 7.40 pm
No. 10 Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Joe and St. Louis..... 9.50 am
No. 8—Limited, to Pueblo..... 4.00 am

Arrive
No. 5—Vestibule Limited from Chicago..... 7.35 am
No. 9 Fast express from Chicago..... 5.35 am

Nos. 5 and 6 are solid vestibule trains between Chicago and Colorado Springs via Omaha, Kansas City or St. Joseph without change. Through sleeper to St. Louis. All meals en route served in dining cars. Through tickets to all points East, and baggage checked to destination at No. 12 Pike's Peak ave. Telephone 97, or Union depot telephone 53. Also passage tickets via principal steamship lines.

W. W. WOOD,
Ticket and Passenger Agent.

MISSOURI PACIFIC RY.

Government Fast Mail.

Lv. 5.35 pm	Colorado Springs.	Ar.	9.35 am
Ar. 6.40 pm	Pueblo	Lv.	8.20 am
Lv. 7.00 pm	Pueblo	Ar.	8.00 am
Ar. 5.45 pm	Kansas City	Lv.	10.15 am
Lv. 6.30 pm	Kansas City	Ar.	7.00 am
Ar. 6.55 am	St. Louis	Lv.	8.20 pm

The best line; only one change of cars between Colorado and New York City, in union depot, no transfer. Through Pullman Palace buffet sleeping coaches and free reclining chair cars. All trains lighted with the famous Pintsch gas light and heated with steam (no danger of fire).

H. WILDMAN, Ticket Agent, Union Depot. J. M. ELLISON, Pass. and Tkt Agt, 16 N. Tejon st.

U. P. D. & G. RY. CO.

ARRIVE

From Denver, Chicago and points east:
No. 3, Daily..... 12.05 pm
From Ft. Worth and points south
No. 5, Daily with through sleeper from Houston..... 2.55 pm
From Denver, except Sunday, Pike's Peak special:
No. 7, Daily..... 6.50 pm

LEAVE

For Denver and St. Louis:
No. 8, Daily except Sunday.. 8.10 am
For Pueblo, Trinidad, Ft. Worth and all points south:
No. 4, Daily with through sleeper for Houston..... 12.10 pm
For Denver, Chicago and all points east:
No. 6, Daily through sleeper to Chicago..... 3.00 pm

Trains 4 and 6 have through buffet Pullmans to and from Houston.

Shortest route by several hours to Texas and the Southeast. Only one night to Fort Worth.

F. K. CARNES, Gen. Agent.
W. G. RICE, Ticket Agent.
Telephone 21. 14 Pike's Peak Ave.

Smooth roadway. Quick time. Perfect passenger service. Uniformed train porters for the convenience of first and second class patrons. Through sleeping cars between Chicago, Buffalo, New York and Boston. Unexcelled dining car service. No change of cars for any class of passengers between Chicago and New York City via the Nickel Plate road. J. Y. Calahan, general agent, 111 Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

The shortest line from Chicago to New York and Boston via Fort Wayne, Cleveland and Buffalo, operates a perfect passenger equipment with a first-class roadbed and an exceptional service of Wagner Sleeping and Buffet cars. Rates always the lowest. For information as to rates, time of trains, etc., call on or address J. Y. Calahan, general agent, Chicago, Ill.

SANTA FE—DENVER TRAINS.

Five trains daily each way, via the Santa Fe, between Colorado Springs and Denver.

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SAY! WE WANT YOU TO COME TO US!

Before you purchase, and examine our line of $8, $10 and $12 Mens' Suits. We carry the highest priced clothing in the city. That's our reputation; because we sell only tailor-made garments. At the above prices with merit considered

WE ARE THE CHEAPEST HOUSE.

A Pants Sale That Makes Pants Sail!

Out of our stock at a faster rate than ever before known here.

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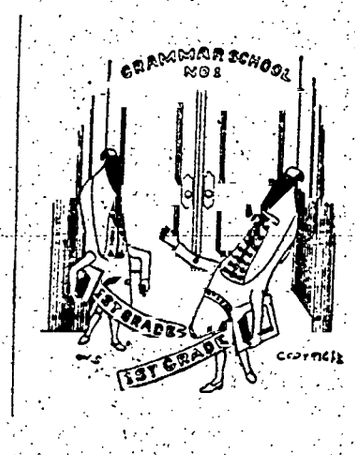
PAIRS OF PANTS AT

One Half Their Value.



Mr. Money Saver:

You need a pair of shoes--must have them now--now's your chance. Save quite a bit.

$1.50 AND UP.

A HIGH GRADE SHOE.

HOLBROOK & PERKINS,

Friend Making Prices. **First National Bank Block.**

THE STAR OF EMPIRE.

HAS IT GOT AS FAR WEST AS COLORADO?

Congressman Shafroth and the Center of Intelligence—Interview With Two Wide Awake Congressmen—Some Political Forecasts and Prospects of a Combine.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, March 9. The Populists have been mightily tickled of late by some census figures as illuminated by the latest school reports, and I must own that they have reason to be so, for said figures go far to prove that the mind center of the United States is the center of greatest Populist strength, and that as one goes down the list that party's vote decreases until, in the regions of greatest ignorance New Mexico, the black belt and the great cities there is virtually no Populist party. Radical silver men may be counted with the Populists, as the two classes are getting together so fast here that a common man cannot discern the difference. Everybody knows, of course, that in its white population Colorado is the most intelligent commonwealth in the world, the B. I. B. (Busted Lung brigade), as they call it, containing many thousand scholars, but south of the great divide are the Mexican counties, which lower the average frightfully.

CONGRESSMAN SHAFROTH.

Colorado Talent.

Colorado losing first place by reason of the Mexicans, as aforesaid, Wyoming, as a whole, stands at the head, and Kansas, Nebraska and the Dakotas are nearly even with it. They seem to have left New England out of their mind map, but their contention is true as to the cities of Eastern ignorance and the black belt, and I am not able to determine on their claim that they have more schoolteachers, college professors, great writers and preachers in proportion than any other party. I thought there was enough in it, at any rate, to call for the views of congressmen living within the 300 mile circuit around the center of highest intelligence, and as usual found them far more eager to talk about the wonderful natural resources than anything else. Both representatives from Colorado are clear headed men and talk with beautiful freedom, but the senators are doing the slam act very successfully at present. Mr. Teller is in the state of mind a man usually is after having parted company with old friends without gaining the support of new ones and curtly replies to reporters' questions that he will do his own talking in open senate for the present. Mr. Wolcott is the target of abuse so venomous that I should hardly expect it from the lofty intellectual atmosphere of Colorado, but he sticks to his speech on Great Britain and stands with the silver Republicans on the platform that there shall be no more protection till silver is let in on the ground floor.

New Mining Ineori...

Hon. John F. Shafroth, who defeated Lafe Pence and represents in all probability more well educated people than any other member of congress, is a very young looking man for 42, a sanguine, blond and exceedingly pleasant gentleman, and in the course of a long talk with me he said: "You old fellows just ought to come out now and study some of our new camps, for they falsify all your prophecies and knock the bottom out of your old science. Cripple Creek is the great camp at present, and it's a curiosity from every point of view. Formation? Ah, there you are on the old theories of 20 years ago! Why there is no formation. The gold is where you find it, as Job said, or as the miners now translate Job. If you want to understand that camp, take a big mud puddle and see how it dries up and how the mud cracks irregularly under a hot sun. Well, that's about the way the veins run in Cripple Creek district, winding about and breaking off suddenly to right or left without order or regard to science. I have seen ore from there that looked just like mud. A great deal of it looks like silver ore, and some like iron rust, and so on. Much is said there about a new ore called sylvanite, but I am not versed in the science of it.

"It is one of the oldest camps in the country, too, and has been abandoned three times, I believe. You must know at the start that it is right in the old Pike's peak district, and, among the many theories, one is that this gold is merely what is left in deposit of an original and big lode. As the veins have no order, and the dip varies a good deal from the perpendicular, the miners prospect at random and strike ore below in such unexpected places that they feel justified in boring through barren rock most anywhere in the field. In 1881 there was some flurry about it, but scientific men were so unanimous and emphatic that there couldn't be any gold there that people wouldn't believe it. Long after the last opening, and when the case was clearly proved, it was generally thought in Denver to be the trick of a mortgage company which had foreclosed on a big lot of land there. So many other goldfields present equally novel features that all the old scientific theories are upset, and you may elaborate Job's poem on wisdom a little and make it read this way: Surely silver is found in veins and is therefore of regular supply and of stable value, and in placers there is gold where they find it."

No Gold Inflation.

"And is the world entering on a great gold inflation, as so many promise us?"

"Surely not! It is nonsense on its face. You know how such things run by temporary excitements. So long as the fever is on hundreds of companies spend millions of dollars in getting out $5 rock at a cost of $10, hoping that the lode will soon develop into paying rock. The company loses money, but it adds to the gold yield while it lasts, but by and by the fever abates, and they all quit, and only a few mines are permanent. Again, while the fever is on all interests combine to assist it, and the reports are all favorable. Just read the mining news which appears in the summaries of the New York Sun and see how long you must look to find a statement that is not favorable. And this South African fooliness, the Kaffir circus—it's as bad as the John Law business. Ah! oh, my, what a smash there will be when it breaks down! But suppose that Laveleye is right, and that South Africa will soon yield $200,000,000 per year and all the rest of the world $100,000,000 more. That would not be an inflation. The money part of it would not keep even with the increase of population and production, for at least two-thirds of it goes in the arts. Indeed Mr. Giffen went far to prove in London the other day that all the present yield goes in the arts, and that only old gold is recoined.

"It is nonsense to compare it with the inflation of 1850-5, when the world's greatest yield in one year was $155,000,000. Not one man in 500 then carried a gold watch, and a gold breastpin attracted notice in a church and in some churches criticism and admonition. Besides, the international trade of the world is four times what it was in 1859 and increasing at the rate of over $1,000,000,000 a year in spite of low prices. Why, it would take at least $600,000,000 a year for ten years to catch up with the deficit and outrun the growth of trade. When the goldbugs talk that way, they destroy their own case, for if, as they say, the quantity of primary money does not affect trade and prices, what good would the increase of gold do? Take that argument of Mr. Patterson's (of Tennessee), the other day, that we need nothing but gold in 1850-60 because it was cheaper, and that it was our most prosperous era. He admits by that that we have a moral and legal right to use the cheaper metal; that we did then use it, and that the use of it made us prosperous. That's all any silver man claims."

CONGRESSMAN BELL.

Mr. Shafroth politely declined to prophesy on the immediate political future and the union of silverites and Populists. "I am," said he, "all at sea and considerably discouraged. The silver men have all the argument, but the other fellows hold the fort, and it will be hard to oust them."

Hon. John C. Bell, the Populist Colorado member, more than made up for Mr. Shafroth's reticence as to politics, for I found him in the highest glow of anticipation and beaming with hope for the future. He is confident the straight Democrats will be the third party in the next house, that a combination is already as assured success, and that all the silver elements west of Ohio will come together at the great St. Louis amalgamation in July and organize a party that will sweep the west and south. He gave figures galore to prove this and many other good things too tedious to mention.

"As to Colorado," said he, "it is really wonderful how many good things there are in it which we never suspected until recently. Except seaports and navigable rivers, it has in itself every element for a great nation. It seems to eastern people that our talks are small, but that is only because of their contrast with the mountains and the general size of the state. Why, we have one valley as big as Massachusetts, and every foot of it fertile land, as much good land as three New England states. Some of our little parks that we don't mention are bigger than Rhode Island. And as to intelligence, of course some kinds of ignorance are not shown in the census, like that of New York city, for instance, where there are 1,000,000 people as ignorant of the rest of the country as the Chinese are of us. As to the political combine, it is just as much a fixed fact as that of the old abolitionists and antislavery Whigs was in forming the Republican party. A good many Populist papers stood out against it for awhile, but they are fast coming in, and we shall give the goldbugs a mighty lively tussle next fall."

Hon. William Baker of Kansas is not quite so enthusiastic as some Populists, for, as he says, he remembers many times when the people have been swayed this way or that regardless of their interests, and if there is but a little gleam of prosperity this year thousands will, as usual, think their troubles all over, and that gold is the only money for a great nation. Hon. O. M. Kem of Nebraska is quite positive the time has come for a complete realignment, even if the Populist party has to surrender its organization and become an element of a bigger one. As to Senators Allen and Kyle, the public is familiar with their views, as they were the original organizers and promoters of the combine. As to the attendant Populists not congressmen, they are the most enthusiastic set of fellows I ever saw, and none of them thinks of having less than 100 members in the next house. Good judges in the old parties concede them about 40.

Now, I do not apprehend that any old party man, especially any Republican, will be badly scared by this Populist array, but I thought it well to set it forth, as the possible birth of a new party is always interesting, and even for a skeptical old party man the figures—these men rely on are well worth studying. To begin with, there are in the states west of Ohio 88 districts now represented by Republicans in which the combined vote of Democrats and Populists, even in the bad year of 1894, exceeded that of the Republicans. In most of them the disparity is remarkable, as in the Second Washington district, for instance, where there were five candidates and the successful Mr. Hyde received considerably less than a third of the votes. It also appears that the Republican majority in this house was chosen by but a little over one third of the possible voters, and of course the combine expects to get all the stay at homes of 1894 and nearly all the kickers of the action of the present congress besides. In the south the proportion is quite as large of districts where the combined opposition could beat the Democratic candidate. And on these and all other figures which enthusiastic new party men present the reader has my permission to think just as he pleases.

J. H. BRADLEY.

A ROYAL FLUSH.

The Princess of Wales is said to be getting deaf.

The Prince of Wales has his life insured for $3,250,000.

Queen Wilhelmina is a remarkably clever bicyclist.

Germany's "war lord" is 37 years old and has not seen a war yet.

Princess Beatrice realizes $500,000 from Prince Henry's life insurance.

THE OPERATOR'S EAR

IT DOES THINGS THAT ARE MARVELOUS TO THE UNINITIATED.

An Old Time Telegrapher Tells Some Interesting Stories on This Point—Recognizing the Touch of a Sender—Jim Waite's Experience During the War.

It is wonderful how the ear may be educated. An old time telegraph operator related some of his experiences with sound telegraphy. There is no reason to doubt his stories, and they are worthy of being repeated in his own language. Said he:

"The ear becomes to an experienced telegrapher so acute that the slightest variation in time or sound is as plain to him as a dropped note to a musician. Any good operator is able to distinguish between the sending of operators, and can tell by the sound of the instrument any man with whom he has worked for any considerable length of time. You know I am out of the business, and have been for a number of years. Still I occasionally drop into telegraph offices, and like nothing better than to get on a busy wire and be 'roasted' by a fast man for an hour. It keeps my hand in, which needs almost constant practice in order that it may not lose its nimbleness when working the key. The ear, however, never loses its sensitiveness. While in Newark, N. J., a year or two ago I was called to the Western Union office by telep' one. When I arrived there, the manager said, 'There is a man in Philadelphia who wants to talk to you,' pointing out the instrument which I was to use. I opened the key and called Philadelphia. The operator answered, and I made myself known. 'How are thugs, my boy?' came back in answer, with no name attached.

"'Joe Gettler, by gum,' I said, and so it was.

"Now, mark you, I had not seen or heard from my friend Gettler for three years, and had not heard him sending a word by telegraph during that period of time. He and I had worked on the same line for a year or more, and his sending was as familiar to me as is your voice. I recognized his touch, and yet I supposed he was at that time in a Chicago telegraph office. Yes, there is clearly as much difference between the sound of different telegraphers sending as there is between the handwriting of any two men in the same line of business. In fact, there is a much clearer distinction between the sound of the instrument which different hands are working the key than there is between the penmanship of two telegraphers, because there is a marked resemblance in all good operators' copy.

"It is stated, and I have no reason to disbelieve the story, that during the civil war Jim Waite, an old time New York operator, was sent to the front by the government to work important wires. He one day got on to a wire over which very important secret messages were being sent by Confederates, and the result would have been funny had it not been such a serious matter. It was in Tennessee or Kentucky, I forget which. Waite, with his pocket instrument, got inside the Confederate lines, and, having learned the messages were being sent over a certain wire from Richmond to the general in command at that point, he tapped the wire and copied several valuable messages. This was nothing new, for operators on both sides did the same thing time and time again. But Waite was overanxious. There was an interruption in the middle of a dispatch, and Jim was anxious to get the remainder. To urge the sender on he opened his key and simply said, 'G. A. commissary.' The 'G. A.' meant 'go ahead,' and 'commissary' was the last word that had been sent. What was Waite's surprise to hear, instead of a continuance of the message: 'Jim Waite, what are you doing on this line? Get out, or there will be trouble.' Jim didn't even wait to find out who was the man. He said afterward that the sender had a very familiar sound, but he couldn't for the life of him tell who the operator was.

"Jim found out four or five years later. He was telegraphing and was employed in the old Broadway office of the Western Union Telegraph company, New York. One day a young man walked into the office and asked for Jim Waite. The men met and looked at each other, but there was no recognition of the visitor by Waite. In fact, they looked upon each other's faces for the first time. 'So you're Jim Waite,' said the caller. 'Well, I'm glad to meet you. My name is Mosely, Charley Mosely, and I used to sign "C. R." in Charleston.' Waite remembered him in an instant. The two men for a long time had worked different ends of a north and south wire before the outbreak of the war and had become fast friends without ever having met. Still Jim Waite didn't know Mosely was the man who had told him to get off the wire inside the Confederate line. 'Where did you go after stealing those dispatches I was sending during the war?' asked Mosely, and then Waite understood it all. Mosely supposed that Waite had recognized his sending even while stealing the dispatches, and said he thought it strange that Waite had not recognized his sending as quickly as he had the touch of Waite. I know Waite well, and he declares that the story is absolutely true.

"Any operator who is accustomed to work by sound with men every day can tell in an instant just who is working the key. There is something peculiar in the way each operator opens and closes his key. Of course, it is entirely a matter of education of the ear. Another evidence of the susceptibility of the aural nerves to education is the fact that an operator can receive and copy a message and at the same time distinctly hear and comprehend everything that is being said by others in the room. He can be very busily engaged at anything, and yet his ear will take in everything that is said near him. Another peculiar thing is the fact that a telegraph operator working at night will lay his head within two inches of a working instrument and sleep as soundly as though in bed. He will not be disturbed in the least until his own office call is sounded by the instrument. That will awaken him in an instant. Of course each sound is exactly of the same degree of intensity, and it is only the training of the ear that causes him to distinguish his office call when even asleep."—Philadelphia Times.

HAPLESS CONSTANTINOPLE.

The Destructive Invasion of the Great City in the Thirteenth Century.

The sieges of Tyre by Alexander, of Syracuse by Nicias, of Carthage by Scipio, the two sieges of Jerusalem by Titus and by Godfrey, the successive sackings of Rome, the defense of Rhodes and Malta against the Turks—none of these can quite equal in vivid color and breathless interest the two great captures of Constantinople, and certainly the last. It stands out on the canvas of history by the magnitude of the issues involved to religion, to nations, to civilization, in the glowing incidents of the struggle, in the heroism of the defense and of the attack, in the dramatic catastrophe and personal contrast of two typical chiefs, one at the head of the conquerors and the other of the defeated. And, by a singular fortune, this thrilling drama, in a great turning point of human civilization, has been told in the most splendid chapter of the most consummate history which our language has produced.

The storming and sack of Constantinople in the fourth crusade by a mixed host of Venetian, Flemish, Italian and French filibusters, a story so well told by Mr. E. Pears in his excellent monograph, was not only one of the most extraordinary adventures of the middle ages, but one of the most wanton crimes against civilization committed by feudal lawlessness and religious bigotry at a time of confusion and superstition. It is a dark blot on the record of the church and on the memory of Innocent III, and a standing monument of the anarchy and rapacity to which feudalism was liable to degenerate.

The sack of Constantinople by the so called soldiers of the cross in the thirteenth century was far more bloodthirsty, more wanton, more destructive than the storming of Constantinople by the followers of Mohammed in the fifteenth century. It had far less historic justification, it had more disastrous effects on human progress, and it introduced a less valuable and less enduring type of civilized life. The crusaders, who had no serious aim but plunder, effected nothing but destruction. They practically annihilated the east Roman empire, which never recovered from this fatal blow. It is true that the Byzantine empire had been rapidly decaying for more than a century, and that its indispensable service to civilization was completed. But the crusading buccaneers burned down a great part of the richest city of Europe, which was a museum and remnant of antiquity; they wantonly destroyed priceless works of art, buildings, books, records and documents. They effected nothing of their own purpose, and what they indirectly caused was a stimulus to Italian commerce, the dispersion through Europe of some arts and the removal of the last barrier against the entrance of the Moslem into Europe. Fortnightly Review.

ART IN ADVERTISING.

For securing prominence in an advertisement, contrast is the thing that does it.

F. I. Maulo.

If there is a labor on earth that calls for the exercise of judicious discrimination, it is the management of an advertising campaign.—Fourth Estate.

There is no art in entertaining readers, which the successful advertiser must know. There is a knack in being lively without being oppressive.—Newspaperdom.

The advertisement that has a sincere ring to it and hugs the truth in every sentence will go straight to the reader's reason and make a favorable impression.

Printers' Ink.

A Georgia undertaker has adopted a novel method of advertising his business. His advertisement reads: "Funerals on the installment plan. Two dollars a week will bury your best friend."—Woonsocket Reporter.

HOW A MAN MISSES IT.

The man who angles for compliments quite often catches the wrong fish.

The man who is always satisfied with himself is rarely satisfactory to others.

A man never realizes how human he is until he has made a big fool of himself.

When a man has a holiday himself, he seems to forget that the rest of the world is busy.

It is generally the man who has the least to complain about that does the most kicking.